LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Colonel Kane—Governor Cumming's Dispatches.

Intended Resignation of Minister Reed—Success of the Colorado Expedition—The Overland California Mail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20.

The State Department has received dispatches from Minister REED, announcing his intended resignation and return from China.

A report has been received by the War Department from Lieutenant IVES, setting forth the entire success of his exploration so far as he has gone. The navigation of the Colorado is entirely safe for large steamers. The health of his men is good.

The contract with COZZENS & Co., for the weekly mail service between St. Joseph *via* Salt Like City and Placerville, in California, was signed yesterday at the Department. The price is,as I stated, $293,000 per annum. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20.

Colonel KANE arrived here last night, bringing dispatches from Governor CUMMING, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th of May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been preoccupied are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally. To this fact may be attributed the uncourteous refusal of Colonel KANE to communicate with the Press.

It is understood that Colonel KANE denies the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Boonville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, when in fact Governor CUMMING has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington.

Contrary to the reports widely circulated, Colonel KANE does not admit that there has been any such want of harmony between Governor CUMMING and General JOHNSTON as would jeopard the public interests. He speaks in eulogistic terms of General JOHNSTON, and the high state of discipline in which the latter maintained his forces, and of the praiseworthy spirit manifested by the army during the Winter. The friends of the Administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to allude to the conduct of Governor CUMMING, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of the country.

There was great hope in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war was at an end. A peace party had been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own last Spring. It was the impression in Utah that BRIGHAM YOUNG, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would, in this respect, be able to maintain his position. There was, at one time, strong opposition to him, before emigration was resolved upon, but ever since, this feeling of hostility has been subsiding.

All the northern settlements are evacuated, with the exception of the few Mormons left to guard the public property at Salt Lake City, and besides these there are no Mormons for forty miles south of that city. The seventy Mormon families alluded to in a recent dispatch did not, as was stated, apply to Governor CUMMING, at Camp Scott, for protection. They were brought there by him from Salt Lake City.

Two treaties were yesterday entered into at the Indian Bureau with the Upper and Lower Sioux of Minnesota, the object of which is to confine them to a portion of the large Reservation set apart under the treaty of 1851, to quiet the land titles, and provide them permanent homes, with the usual educational and industrial assistance.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE TEHUANTEPEC WAR — ANOTHER GALPHIN SWINDLE—THE ARIZONA BILL—LIEUTENANT MOWRY —LINE OF MILITARY POSTS TO BE ESTABLISHED, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 18, 1858.

It may be interesting to know exactly in what state the adjournment of Congress has left the Tehuantepec war. Well, neither party have come off with all the honors—that is to say, neither party have gained all their points, but each one retains its hold of certain advantages. In legislation, the Sloo party are victorious. The amendment to the Ocean Mail Transportation bill, forbidding the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails for any longer term than two weeks, and then for only the postages, sea and inland, was a Sloo measure, aimed at the Hargous contract to carry the mails over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was strenuously fought by the latter party, but was triumphantly carried through by the Sloo men, who thinks that it will knock on the head all the plans of HARGOUS & Co. On the other hand, the latter have not actually got the contract, which it has been announced has been made with them by the Postmaster-General. The actual state of the case, so far as I can learn, is, that the contract is signed, but not delivered, so that there is still a chance for the Sloo men to prevent its perfect consummation. This they are endeavoring to do, and to that end have submitted the following points to the Postmaster-General as among the reasons why the contract with HARGOUS & Co., should not be completed.

1. The Postmaster-General having signified to the Post-Office Committees of Congress his intention to make a contract with the Tehuantepec Company, Congress, therefore, amended the law, restricting all contracts for ocean mails to the postages. And as the contract with the Tehuantepec Company, even if signed, is not delivered, it must conform to the law as amended.

2. The Tehuantepec Company has done nothing on the route since it was organized July last, nine months. It confesses, by its report of October last, that it has no means, but is in debt. How absurd to contract with such a Company at all.

3. Its contract with COMONFORT is already forfeited, since his decree provides that a suspension of the work for four months is a forfeiture, and the suspension has lasted from the date of the decree, Sept. 7, till now—nine months and more. How absurd to contract with a company without means, and without the right to perform the service.

4. The law of 1851 authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for mails to foreign countries, and requires advertisement for proposals, thus assuring competition. But there can be no competition for the Tehuantepec route, for whoever has it alone has the right to contract. To contract for that route is a violation of the plain intent and meaning of the law; and,

5. It is obvious that such a contract can be asked only as a stock-jobbing expedient to raise money, to which the Government ought not to be a party.

6. The rainy season has now commenced in Tehuantepec, and lasts until October. No work can be done there until the rain ceases, consequently no service can be performed until next Winter, long after Congress convenes Why should the Department assume for the responsibility of a contractor?

These points, it is believed, have staggered the Postmaster-General somewhat, but whether they will dissuade him from delivering the contract remains to be seen.

It appears as if we were never to have done with the very peculiar financial transactions which have distinguished Governor FLOYD's administration of the War Department. I have just discovered another of his operations in this line, almost rivaling the famous Galphin swindle. A man by the name of GORDON has been prosecuting a claim before the Treasury Department for the last ten years for damages on account of depredations committed by Indians on a plantation of his father-in-law, in Alabama, a Mr. FISHER. Hitherto he has been unsuccessful, because Congress had paid him $27,000, which the Treasury Department held was a full and liberal satisfaction of all claims which he could bring against the Government. At tracted, however, by the reputation which Secretary FLOYD has gained in financial matters, he got an act slipped through Congress, referring his claim to the Secretary of War to compute and ascertain, if any, the amount due. The claim thus went into FLOYD's hands, and, under his manipulation, Mr. GORDON has obtained an award of $146,000 in payment of damages, which Congress and the Treasury Department for ten years past have repeatedly held were all paid and satisfied! The money has, I believe, not yet been paid, and the exposure ought to prevent its being drawn from the Treasury, but I suppose it will not. Put down the affair along with Fort Snelling, Lime Point, &c., &c.

The bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona, reported almost at the last moment of the session, when everybody except Lieut. MOWRY, the delegate from that Territory, had given it up, is an exact copy of the Nebraska bill, with the addition of a clause reported by the Committee of Public Lands, creating the office of Surveyor-General, with the powers and emoluments of the Surveyor-General of California. It is a significant fact that the Senate came out of Executive session solely for the purpose of reporting this bill, Senator DAVIS stating, in the debate on the subject, that this action of the Senate was intended as a guarantee to the people of Arizona that Congress means to afford them a Territorial Government. It is quite true, however, that but for the indefatigable personal exertions of Lieut. MOWRY, and his influence with Senators, the bill would not have been reported. It is now the special order for the second Monday of December, and will doubtless then be at once taken up and passed.

Through the urgent representations of Lieut. MOWRY, also, the War Department have indicated a resolution to afford the people of Arizona additional protection against the Indians. The Secretary of War has properly appreciated the considerations in behalf of this measure, and says that relief would have been sooner granted, except for the fact that all the available force of the Army has been necessarily directed against Utah. Now, I understand it is the intention to establish a line of posts through the Territory, and to station in them such force as can be afforded from the army in other quarters.

A new arrangement of the Arizona mail has just been concluded, through the efforts of the delegate The mail will hereafter be closed at New-Orleans and the distributing offices will be at Messilla for the eastern, and Tucson for the western portion of the Territory. Having thus seen all the wants of the Territory properly attended to, Lieut. MOWRY will return charged with an important governmental mission, for which the Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Cincinnati, was an unsuccessful applicant. I am no yet at liberty to state the details of this mission, which, however, is of a responsible and interesting character.

DELIVERY OF THE TEHUANTEPEC CONTRACT—MAIL PROJECT NOT APPROVED—PARAGUAY—THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS ON THE OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

The Tehuantepec mail contract is signed, sealed and delivered. It is construed that the route is a domestic one, although it begins at New-Orleans, United States, and ends at Acapulco, Mexico. It is, however, a condition of the contract that the Panama mail steamers shall take on board whatever mail may be delivered at Acapulco by the Tehuantepec Company, which will not be a serious addition to their freight list. The contract bears the signatures of four sureties, of whom MR. LA SERE and MR. BENJAMIN are two. The names of the others are not stated, though they are doubtless heavy capitalists and substantial men.

The resolution passed by the Senate and House, for increasing the speed of the Northern Overland Mail, *via* St. Joseph, Mo., was not signed by the President. It was sent him within a few hours of adjournment; he had not time to examine it, though he found opportunity to criticise with closeness. He said it might be an excellent thing; probably it was, because the Postmaster General seemed to have the power already, by a former act of Congress. He was opposed to the accumulation of authority, in this mode, because it looked like a censure upon the Executive officers for not having previously used that which they had.

A. H. CAMPBELL, of the Wagon-road Office, has been offered the appointment of Commissioner to run the boundary between Texas and the rest of mankind. It is said that he declines it, because he prefers the responsible and laborious duties upon which he has been for some years engaged, and which yet require his attention to bring them to a creditable close.

The President is about to dispatch a special peace commission to Paraguay, under the *quasi* declaration of war. EX GOVERNORS BURGESS and ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, and Dr. THOMAS M. RAINEY, of North Carolina, are candidates for this delicate position, and are respectively strongly recommended. Dr. RAINEY's influence with the Cabinet is so strong that it is thought his chances are somewhat the best for the appointment. The Governors are neck and neck. It is not correct that Lieut. ALMY, with the *Fulton*, is to escort the Peace Commissioner. I hear it stated that Captain PAGE, with the *Water-Witch*, is to be employed to compass the reduction of the Paraguayans to civilization, which will be peculiarly gratifying to the Captain, who has gone through some painful experiences in the waters of the La Plata.

The readers of the TIMES may remember that nearly a month since, I stated that it was not expected by Lord NAPIER that his government would disclaim the right of visit, in any correspondence with this government which might grow out of the late outrages on our shipping. This statement was rudely assailed as improbable, unauthorized and unfounded. It has since occurred that those most forward to controvert the allegation now admit that "the impression entertained in diplomatic circles is that the right of visit will not be abandoned." Thus truth will percolate the most obstinate substances. The diplomatic body is amused with the "opinion" which Mr. MASON has with such labor and skill engineered through the Senate. Had he affirmed that "in the opinion of the Senate" Queen VICTORIA had no right to poke the end of her parasol into the other eye of our President, none would have gainsayed it, and the opinion of the Senate, "having been unanimously asserted," would have stood upon impregnable ground. But, perhaps, the particular opinion announced will answer just as good a purpose. A.

From Boston.

GRAND REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 19.

A grand Regatta came off this afternoon on Charles River, when the *Harvard*, six oars, manned by the students of Harvard College, won the first prize, making three miles in nineteen minutes twenty seconds. A wherry race also came off, and was won by ROBERT F. CLARK in fourteen minutes and fifty-four seconds.

A Grand Regatta, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, open to all boats in the Union, will take place on the 5th of July.

A. W. THAXTER, JR., was chosen President of the Traders' Bank to-day.

MCRAE, the murderer, will be executed on Friday next. He is still very obstinate, and shows no signs of a moral change.

The Boston Encampment of Knight Templars will visit Bristol, R. I., on the 24th inst.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 19.

The Southern mail brings Galveston dates of the 9th inst. The United States surveying schooner *Viren* had arrived there. All the crops in the northeastern section of the State exceed anything ever known. A party of Lynchers near San Antonio were committing terrible outrages. The Indians on the Pecos were troublesome, and Captain POPE had lost a number of horses. The crops on the Rio Grande were fine. There had been a tremendous hail-storm at Fort Davis.

The American Bank, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 19.

The American Bank, which lately opened here under doubtful circumstances, closed its doors this morning. It is supposed to have a considerable circulation in the West. Its funds have all been drawn from the Bank of Commerce, of Baltimore.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, June 18.

The weather is stormy here and at Cape Race, but there are now some prospects of its clearing up and we hope to hear from the *Persia* to-morrow.

Destructive Fire in Troy.

TROY, Sunday, June 20.

The extensive flour mill of BILLS, THAYER & USHER, in the sixth ward of this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with a large quantity of flour and grain. The loss is estimated from $30 000 to $40,000, on which there was insurance for $27,000, as follows:

ON THE BUILDING.

Howard Co., N York	$3,500	Hartford Co.	$4,000
Arctic Co., N York	3,500	Corn Ex. Co., N. York	1,000
Washington Co., N.Y.	2,000		

ON THE STOCK.

Amer. Co., Providence	$2,000	Northw'n Co., Oswego.	5,000
Atlantic Co., Prov'nce.	2,000	Corn Exchange Co., New-York	2,000
Roger Williams Co., Providence	2,000		

The fire was the work of incendiaries.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 20.

We have Rio Janeiro dates of May 13. The bark *Sea Foam*, from New-York, had just arrived. The schooner *Josephine*, from New-York, was also in port, having spoken, May 21, lat. 22° 22' south, lon. 36° 30', ship *Tarolenta*, from New-York, 45 days out, bound to Singapore.

The Ohio River.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 19.

The river is now falling rapidly. The weather is fine, and very favorable for the crops.

The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

News from Camp Scott to the 29th of May.

[*From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.*

The Salt Lake mail arrived in this city yesterday about noon. We are indebted to the conductor, Mr JAMES E BROMLEY, for the following particulars:

The mail left Camp Scott on the 29th of May. Gov. CUMMING had been escorted into Salt Lake City by the Mormons, kindly treated, and then escorted back to Gen. JOHNSTON's command. He was at Camp Scott at the time the mail left. The Mormons were moving their women and children out of the city to Provo, about 45 miles south, in the valley. The Mormons said they would surrender to the civil officers, but the troops should not enter. Seventy families of Mormons had arrived at Camp Scott, asking protection. Gen. JOHNSTON received them kindly, and promised them an escort into the States. Gen. JOHNSTON's command had only two days' rations in camp when the mail left. The men had been living on eight ounces of flour, and one-half pound of beef per day for two weeks past. They had suffered greatly through the Winter both for food and raiment. Gen. JOHNSTON intended entering Salt Lake City as soon as Col. HOFFMAN arrived, leaving enough men to garrison Fort Bridger. Coming in, the party met Capt. HAWS, of the 2d Dragoons, with 250 head of beef cattle, at Ham's Fork, only fifteen miles this side of Camp Scott; met Lieut. SMITH, 3d Dragoons, on Green River, fifty miles this side, traveling at the rate of forty-eight miles per day, and seventy-five miles further on, at the east crossing of Big Sandy, met Col. HOFFMAN's command with full supplies; met Col. ANDREWS, of the 6th Infantry, at the South Platte; Col. SUMNER, of the 1st Cavalry, at Oak Grove, on the Little Blue; Col. MAY, at Big Blue, and the last troops, 2d Dragoons, at Nemaha.

Mr. BROMLEY, the conductor, reports the road in an awful condition. Several of the streams were scarcely fordable. Grass good. A passenger came in from Fort Laramie. The only Indians heard of on the route was a war party of forty-five Arraphoes, on the Little Blue. The mail party passed there in the night and consequently did not see the Indians. Mr. BROMLEY reports that he met Col. KANE and party coming on as he passed out with the mail. 260 miles this side of Camp Scott. He went on to Camp Scott, arriving only one day behind Col. KANE, notwithstanding he had traveled 520 miles further Mr. BROMLEY, coming in, some days traveled as far as 85 miles, and averaged over 65 miles the whole trip. Having come through from Fort Bridger to this city, in precisely 16 days, which is the quickest trip on record, he is justly entitled to the reputation of being the AUBRY of the present day.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, June 14, 1858.

By the arrival of Messrs. KNOWLES and HALLER, of this place, we have later news from Camp Scott. Governor CUMMING was still in Salt Lake City, very well received, and all the civil officers requested to enter the city, and attend to their respective duties. It is said that the records and papers still remain untouched. The troops at Camp Scott are still upon close rations, and fat mule meat was in great requisition. Colonel HOFFMAN's command was met about 110 miles from Camp Scott, progressing very slowly, in consequence of having lost so many of his stock. He made only 100 miles in 20 days. The Peace Commissioners were at Fort Laramie on the 20th, and expected to leave in a little while.

Capt. MARCY sent in an express to Laramie, stating that he was about 25 miles from that point, having been delayed by the snows and rains—his stock was in pretty fair condition, and he was still determined to try the Cherokee trail.

The first supply train of RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co. was met about 100 miles from Laramie, and from that point trains and troops met at intervals, very much interrupted by the rains and muddy roads. All the creeks and streams, and even the holes in the praries were full of water; so full that every person crossing the streams had to swim. The outward-bound mails from this place under JOHN JONES, were pretty nearly up to Camp Scott, getting along very well. Those from St. Joseph were detained by high waters, and the first was met at Laramie, eighteen days out; the second and third were met at points this side delayed also. Our informant states that the roads were rendered almost impassable from Kearney to Leavenworth, and the trains made no better progress out of them, as the wagons and oxen mired down at every step of their progress.

Movements of the Utah Forces.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, June 13, 1858.

The sixth column Utah forces left this morning under command of Major EMORY, First Cavalry. The following troops compose this gallant column: Major PAUL's Company of the Seventh Infantry, and Captains WOOD, CARR and STURGIS' Companies of the First Cavalry, a company of mounted recruits under Lieut. BERRY, First Dragoons, for the First Dragoons in Utah, and a company of infantry recruits under Lieut BROTHERTON, of the Fifth Infantry. On the staff are the following officers: Lieut. CHURCH, First Cavalry, Aojutant; Lieut. IVERSON, Second Dragoons, Quartermaster; Capt. TURNLEY, Commissary, and Dr SMITH, Medical Officer. The whole presented a most imposing appearance as they marched in review before Gen. HARNEY.

Gen. HARNEY himself, accompanied by his staff, leave to-morrow and travel express to Utah. The following officers are on this staff: Captains PLEASANTON and WHEATON, Aids; Major BUELL, Adjutant-General; Col. JOHNSTON, Inspector General; Col. CROSMAN, Chief Quartermaster, and Captain HANCOCK, Assistant; Surgeon WRIGHT, Medical Director.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON—SHIPMASTERS' MEETING AT HAVANA—THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans the 12th and Havana the 15th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening

The United States steamers *Fulton* and *Sea Witch* had been cruising for the *Styx* and *Buzzard*, but had not fallen in with them. At last report they had touched at Cardenas and resumed their cruise.

The American shipmasters in Havana were to hold a meeting on the 15th, to pledge themselves to sustain the Sickles resolutions, and to make arrangements to put their vessels upon a flooting to resist insolence and assault upon the high seas.

The Danish bark had landed 302 Asiatics at Havana, a large number having died on the voyage.

The coal piles are still on fire, and the loss will not be less than $100,000.

A report has reached Havana that a Slaver was captured on the south side of the Island, with 900 Africans on board.

The stock of sugar was 30,000 boxes.

Exchange on London, 12 per cent. premium; on New-York, ¾ to 1¼ premium.

[Santa Anna's Manifesto to the Mexicans.]

In March Gen. SANTA ANNA departed from his charming retreat at Tusbaco, in New-Granada, where for two or three years past he has been enjoying the felicities of repose and cock-fighting, and took up his line of March for Mexico. He was encouraged by the disturbed condition of that Republic to believe that he might once more put himself at the head of affairs. Accordingly, he proceeded to the Island of St. Thomas, where he has tarried for a season, it being a convenient point for observation. He is there still, having discovered no occasion as yet for presenting himself in Mexico, and there is very little probability that any call for his services in that quarter will be made.

He has not, however, been an inattentive observer, though not required as an actor, and an address to his countrymen of portentous length has just made its appearance. It bears date at St. Thomas, on the 12th of April. This manifesto is an egotistical rehearsal of SANTA ANNA's alleged services, and a tedious recital of the wars of factions in Mexico. It is only in the closing paragraph that SANTA ANNA speaks directly of his present position and designs. The document has very little importance, for its author is no longer wanted on the theatre of his former activity. We subjoin the conclusion of the manifesto:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The clamor of my friends and fellow-countrymen, because of those scenes of horror which were represented in our country, reached even to my humble retirement, and I could no longer remain a stranger to your sufferings. I abandoned that retirement in which I had enjoyed health and tranquility, resolved to do all I possibly could to be at the side of those who grasped their arms and sought to break the ominous chains of the insufferable demagogical tyranny. But on arriving at this island last month, I learned with satisfaction that the execrable little tyrant, (COMONFORT,) after perjuring himself, had been cast down from the post which he never ought to have occupied; and that although faction made its last efforts, it could not again succeed in putting itself above the immense majority of the nation that despised it. I was much pleased, besides, to learn that an Administration had been formed, with which were connected the most honorable citizens, men of wisdom and true patriotism. I have blessed Heaven for this good, which has been bestowed upon the Mexican people; and as I have no doubt that the illustrious citizens will know how to provide for the necessities of the country, I stopped here to continue in my tranquil life; and I will be gratified to know that the door has been closed to discord forever; that the nation is constituted to the satisfaction of all good citizens; and that it marches to its future without the need of my feeble aid. Oh, happy day! I will congratulate the fortunate man who succeeds in bringing this great work to a successful termination, whoever he may be; and I will die contented, knowing that Mexicans are at last happy, and that our sons shall have a country.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

ST. THOMAS, April 12, 1858.

☞ The *North Star*, which left for Europe on Saturday, took out $1,020 in specie and $15,250 in gold bars. Total, $16,270.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois met at Springfield on the 16th inst. Ninety five counties were represented, and the proceedings were animated and harmonious. Hon. GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair, presided, and made a speech reviewing the errors of the Administration The following nominations were made: For State Treasurer—JAMES MILLER, of McKean County; for Superintendent of Public Instruction—NEWTON BATEMAN. A State Central Committee, ten members, was appointed. A resolution, adopted unanimously, expressed approval of the course of Senator TRUMBULL, and the choice of the Convention for a successor to DOUGLAS, was declared to be the Hon. ALVAIN LINCOLN. On the evening before the assembling of the Convention, Mr. LINCOLN made an eloquent speech to an immense crowd gathered in front of the State-House, and after the adjournment of the Convention, addressed the members in the Representatives' Hall. There were nearly fifteen hundred persons in attendance at this Convention.

Political Letter from a Candidate for the Presidency.

BINGHAMTON, June 3, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d ult, inviting me to attend and address an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Illinois, at Springfield, on the 9th inst., was duly received and ought to have been earlier acknowledged; but, having for some time contemplated a family visit to some relatives in Michigan and Illinois, I have delayed, in the hope that I might unite both objects in one journey, and avail myself of your kind request to meet my Democratic friends in Illinois. A special professional engagement, however, for the City of New-York, next week, compels me to defer my Western tour for the present, and I can now only give a hurried response in return for your courteous consideration.

I have regarded with exceeding interest the struggle which the Democracy of Illinois have maintained in the support of the National Administration on the Kansas question. That devoted Territory has quite too long been the sport of demagogues and spurious philanthropists, and in endeavoring to devolve the responsibilities of its government upon its own people, and leave Congress to the discharge of its legitimate functions, the President has, in my judgment, acted wisely, and deserved the vigorous and united support of the Democratic Party. Whatever may be the determination of its people upon the question of the Constitution submitted to them by Congress, it can never be revived again as an element in the political affairs of the Union. It has, as was said in times of domestic manufacture *been spun beyond the strength of the wool*, and will be treated as an exhausted and exposed imposture. Its advocates may, by the aid of their political galvanism, quicken its muscle with a few spasmodic jerks and twitches, but it can never be again brought to its feet, to roam over the country as a disturber of the public peace. Those who have endeavored to perpetuate the mischiefs of this disgraceful struggle will be, in after times, remembered for the wrongs they have inflicted upon the cause of popular government throughout the world, when mere partisan advantages are buried and forgotten forever.

Stimulated by our intestine disunions, the insolence of our proud and haughty transatlantic rival has revived, and puts in practice her infamous claim to insult and disgrace our flag by searching our merchant-vessels upon the high seas; and the mildest form in which she proposes to administer the degradation is to *first search to see whether she shall search or not!* This scandalous conduct has been practiced by that power at intervals ever since we have existed as a nation, and it is high time that all minor questions were laid aside, and this one, so vitally affecting our sovereignty, set at rest forever. A war between two Governments having such relations would be, I admit, a reproach to both civilization and Christianity, but,

"'Tis not the whole of life to live, nor all of death to die,"

And when sovereignty cannot be maintained inviolate, it sinks beneath the meanest and most abject vassalage. I cannot doubt but our Government will do all in the premises that becomes a great and generous people, and if war must come, we then can exclaim with CÆSAR, at the battle of Pharsalia, "*they* would have it so." But, the true way to avoid that terrible resort—the *ultima ratio* of nations, is to stand firmly upon the right, and resist the encroachments of tyranny at the threshold, rather than wait for them to pollute the hearthstone.

Great Britain will undoubtedly disclaim the line of conduct pursued by her officers in the recent outrages, for she has often disclaimed before, and usually, immediately thereafter, has honored the offending officers by promotion In short, her whole course upon the subject presents the strongest evidence that the wrongs are committed under the secret instructions of her Cabinet, and rewarded by its approbation and preferment; and, I am free to declare that it would afford me the most infinite satisfaction to know that one of our ships-of-war has attacked and sunk the first of these searching vessels coming in its way, that our Government in its turn might show its civility by *disclaiming* the act too, and its sense of the service by promoting the officer who should render it.

I have the honor to be, &c., sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

ISAAC COOK, Esq., Chairman State Cen. Com.

Lieut.-Gov. Seiden's Declination.

CLARKSON, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

Editor of Brockport Republic:

SIR: I did not see until to-day the article in your paper of Friday suggesting my nomination for the office of Governor. It is, perhaps, too early to discuss the subject of candidates for that office, even if it should not be left entirely to the action of a State Convention; but your article renders it proper, if not necessary, for me to say, that for many reasons besides the most obvious one, the want of fitness, I am unwilling to be a candidate for that office, and could not accept a nomination for it if it be tendered me. This is not said through any fear that my silence would be followed by such a result, but because I am unwilling to allow the impression to rest upon the minds of any persons, whether few or many, that it would be accepted, and thus probably produce some future inconvenience. I am very willing to aid, according to my ability, the Republican cause. I regard it as the means of advancing civilization and humanity, but feel quite sure that that aid will be more effectual in a private than in a public station.

Although the flattering portrait which you have drawn beneath my name, will probably be recognized by few or none, your good intentions and kind words are fully appreciated; nevertheless, I must express my regret that such an article should appear at a point so near my residence as doubtless to subject me to the unjust imputations of having sought or assented to it. Respectfully yours,

H. R. SELDEN.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Letter from Captain Hudson.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, PLYMOUTH SOUND, (Eng.,) June 3, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the telegraphic squadron, consisting of the *Niagara* and H. M. ships *Agamemnon*, *Valorous* and *Gorgon*, put to sea from Plymouth Sound at 5 P. M. on the 29th ult., and proceeded to lat. 47° 12' north, and lon. 9° 32' west, when we hove to, and the *Gorgon* obtained two casts of soundings with her deep sea apparatus, and found the depth of water to be twenty five hundred and thirty fathoms. We immediately commenced our experiments by hanging the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* together by hawsers, stern-to, and distant from each other some twelve hundred feet. The telegraphic wire on both ships was spliced together on the *Agamemnon*, and the cable lowered down by the new machinery of Mr. EVERETT, until the bight of it was laid on the bottom of the ocean. Some additional wire was payed out, and in this position the electric current was found perfect through the whole length of the cable, about three thousand miles.

In our various experiments of splicing, lowering down, and heaving in the wire, this ship and the *Agamemnon* were several times tied together stern-on. We have also had a fair test of Mr. EVERETT's machinery for lowering and heaving up the cable from the ship, as well as running it out under a speed of five or six knots. Indeed, our experiments, occupying three days and almost an entire night, have I think, entirely settled some mooted points in relation to the electric current passing freely at great depths under the ocean.

We hope to have in our additional forty miles of new wire, to coal ship, and be ready to leave this port with the squadron, on the 10th inst., for our great work. The officers and crew enjoy good health.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday, June 19, match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, ch. g. *Sam Webster*	1	1	1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, br. m. *Lady Gadney*	2	2	2

Time, 2:42; 2:40¾; 2:40¾.

There was a fair attendance on the Course. Before the start, the betting was $100 to $40 on *Webster*. He won easily.

The celebrated trotting mare *Flora Temple* has been purchased by Mr. WM MCDONALD, of Baltimore, for $8,000. We understand from good authority that her present owner offered to match her against *Lancet*, two races, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, and two mile heats, for $5 000 each. There is considerable excitement in regard to these champions of the turf, and when they are matched, judging from the bets already made by the friends of the respective horses, a heavy amount of money will change hands. Very fast time is anticipated.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, June 17, match $500, mile heats, to wagons.

W. D. PEABODY, b. g. ..... Rec'd forfeit.
H. WOODRUFF, br. m. ..... Paid forfeit.

Same day—Trotting—Match $500, mile heats.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. to skeleton wagon. Rec'd forfeit.
W. PEABODY, br. g. to road wagon ..... Paid forf it.

A new political movement has been made in Delaware. An Opposition meeting, held at Dover, organized the "People's Party," on the following basis: That the citizens of the Territories be allowed to settle their own institutions and their own forms of Government; that the Constitution of every new State be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection before being accepted by Congress; that a tariff for revenue be laid with incidental protection to home industry; that the importation of foreign criminals and paupers be prohibited, &c.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Explanations of Lord Malmesbury in Parliament.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The House of Commons and American Institutions.

MORE ABOUT THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

Important from India and China

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, on the 9th June from Southampton, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, June 8:

"Although the intelligence from New-York by the *Persia* was not calculated to cause any increased disquiet regarding the prospects of the Cuban question, the tone of the most respectable journals being conciliatory, and the American public having already discovered that many of the alleged outrages were simply the fabrications of speculators—the English Funds fell ⅛, but rallied again."

The *Times* correspondent at Naples gives a description of the eruption of Vesuvius, which took place on the night of May 27 and 28. Streams of lava were seen issuing from several craters as liquid fire in various directions. The entire valley of the Atrio appears as a mass of fire. The inhabitants of the houses and villages, which lie in the direction of the descending current of lava, were seen carrying off their furniture and all movables of value. If the lava continues its present course to the sea, it would traverse the Castellamare Railway and destroy part of the town of Portici.

General ALMONTE, the newly-appointed Envoy from Mexico, was expected in Paris. He is charged with the settlement of the quarrel between the Mexican and Spanish Governments, and has received ample powers for that object.

The *Times* says, that after the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* came to anchor in Plymouth Sound after the experimental trip, a council was held among the engineers and electricians on board both vessels for the purpose of comparing the results of the experiments. The conclusions at which they arrive will be made the subject of another communication before the expedition starts; "But," says the *Times*, "we may mention here that, in the opinion of those intrusted with carrying out this grand undertaking, the whole of the experiments have been satisfactory. After filling up with coal, and taking on board an additional length of cable, the expedition starts again on its great mission on Tuesday or Wednesday next"

In the town of Athlone, (Ireland,) a most atrocious attempt was made on the life of Lord CASTLEMAINE, by a man named KELLEY, formerly a tenant on his Lordship's property.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 7th, says: "M. DE PERE is much better than his friends ever expected to see him. Within the last two or three days he has been able to take solid food, and his wounds are healing favorably. It is hoped that he will be convalescent next week."

Orders for the immediate embarcation of 10,000 additional troops for India have been issued in England. They will all leave before the end of June.

The news from India is important.

Sir HUGH ROSE defeated the rebels at Bul Sir Kooneh, about the 30th April, killing 400. They are making another stand at Calpee.

The Nena, with all the cavalry in Bareilly, was trying to cross the Ganges to join his brother at Calpee, and thence to escape to Central India. Oude is quiet.

The Talookdars are restored, and Zemindare system established. JUNG BAHADOOR had arrived at Azimghur. There has been some slight disturbance caused by a hill tribe in Assam. A small detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas, having followed them into the mountains, had been reoulsed with loss.

A dispatch from Pekin directs the foreign Plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton.

Lord ELGIN and his colleagues had left for the Peiho.

BRITISH CRUISERS AND AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

Explanations of Lord Malmesbury in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, June 9.

The Earl of CLARENDON, who was occasionally very indistinctly heard in the gallery, wished to put a question to his noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the subject to which the noble and learned Lord (BROUGHAM) had just alluded. He wished to know whether his noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the great uneasiness which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the United States Government were making to prevent acts which they regarded as equivalent to that right of search which had never been conceded by the United States, and which were looked upon in that country as national insults. He (Lord CLARENDON) believed that no information on the subject had yet been received in this country beyond certain *ex parte* statements which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before Congress by the President. There was, therefore, no means of judging how far the cruisers of Her Majesty had exceeded their instructions by stopping some American vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade, and by firing into others He not only hoped, but expected, that it would be found there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the statements which had appeared on this subject, and he had no doubt that if his noble friend had received any information he would not hesitate to lay it before their lordships. At all events, his noble friend would probably inform their lordships whether he had had any communication from the United States Government on the subject, and in what a state matters were. If as he (Lord CLARENDON) had no doubt was the case, no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which cruisers had been in the habit of acting, he felt assured that not only were there no grounds of quarrel between the two Governments, but that the irritation which would be justified if the statements that had been put forth were true would be out momentary. There were no instructions of which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorized to do what it was said had been done, and that if they had exceeded their instructions, Her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in stating that that was the case. This was a question upon which, in his opinion, it was requisite that great forbearance should be exercised by both Governments [hear, hear] to prevent a state of things which neither of them would desire—an extension of the Slave-trade, or a rupture of political relations. The United States Government were the first to declare the Slave-trade piracy, and he was, therefore, convinced that the President of the United States and his Government were no more desirous than were the Government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the Slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of suspected vessels could be ascertained. [Hear, hear.] Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection

the Channel Fleet. There can be no doubt that all these circumstances are taken into consideration by those writers who point out the expediency of conquering Cuba, and of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty under the excuse of a convenient rupture. *England indeed has never been involved in real or apparent difficulties without immediate manifestations of ill-will on the other side of the Atlantic*, for with puzzling imprudence, our national spirit of encroachment always seems to display itself at the very moment when additional enmities are more than ordinarily embarrassing. The patrons of fillibustering expeditions discover with horror that half a dozen Irish immigrants have listened to the temptations of an intrusive recruiting agent, or, as in the present instance, merchant captains supply the popular demand for a grievance by reporting the so-called outrages of inquisitive English officers. The clamor for reprisals which immediately ensues is the more popular because experience has shown that the difficulty is always settled without resort to actual hostilities; so that conscientious advocates of peace feel themselves justified in making all the profit which inevitably accrues to the ostentatious champions of warlike policy. The Federal Government is never slow to echo the ostensible indignation of the community; but Mr. BUCHANAN is, fortunately, an able man, firmly seated in the Presidential Chair, and he is exempt from the temptation which induced his predecessor on the eve of an election to bid for a renewal of his office by the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON.

It is a redeeming feature, but at the same time an annoying peculiarity, in these periodical quarrels, that *American politicians, with an astuteness equal to their pugnacity, generally succeed in hitting an undeniable blot.* Instead of resenting attacks which are neither friendly nor generous, we are obliged, at the risk of misconstruction and misrepresentation, to repair the unintentional irregularity which has called forth a superfluously menacing remonstrance; and patriotic Presidents naturally claim as a tribute to their power the concessions which were really imposed upon us by the strict letter of the law. It is extremely troublesome to be connected with a litigious neighbor, but *there is no security against his attacks, except in the exercise of the utmost caution.* The best answer to a blustering complaint of trespass is a tender of the damages incurred by a thoughtless deviation from the footpath, for, if the innocent wrongdoer puts himself on his defence, the magistrate will be compelled to vindicate the rights of property by a sentence corresponding to the charge and probably carrying costs. If all international transactions were criticized with equal severity, no State would ever be disentangled from some threatening correspondence; but the question for the English Government to consider is not whether General CASS's language is conciliatory, *but whether American navigators have any legal ground of complaint.* It will probably appear that the cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico have, in one or more instances, visited ships under the flag of the Union without sufficient justification. The monstrous allegations of the individual complaints cannot be held to disprove all the statements which they have made, although it is certain that no English officer boarded a suspected vessel in a state of intoxication, that no English boat's crew took the opportunity to commit a theft, and even that the description of an officer's trousers as made out of an old blanket is due to the ingenuity of any merchantman. It is highly probable that the noisiest complainants are interested in the Slave-Trade, now carried on almost entirely under the American flag, but their manners and their moral character concern their countrymen alone, and if any of the alleged facts are positively proved, *the English cruisers will probably be found to have exceeded the law.*

The Slave-trade Treaties, by creating a mixed relation between war and peace, have introduced an unexpected difficulty into maritime law. Belligerent ships of war are undoubtedly entitled to verifying their right of exemption from capture; and, as a right of seizure has been specially conceded by Spain and by some other Powers in the case of slavers, it follows that vessels of those countries are also liable to visitation. *It is agreed on all hands that no such liability exists on the part of the United States, ad ann American slaver might safely pass through an English squadron with her cargo on deck, if no doubt existed as to her nationality.* It is only when the stars and stripes are supposed to be fraudulently hoisted that the cruiser can pretend to visit a vessel which is suspected to be Spanish or Portuguese as well as to be engaged in the Slave-trade.

If it is true that several American vessels have been stopped on this ground of suspicion, it cannot be denied that a series of offensive mistakes may require explanation, and possibly redress. General CASS seems to be justified in saying that the case is analogous to the arrest of a suspected criminal by a policeman, who is personally responsible in case of error. If instances of false imprisonment occurred in rapid succession, a further question would probably arise as to the good faith or discretion of the officers; and it is barely possible that the commanders of the English cruisers may, in their indignation against the American slavers, have misunderstood the extent of their powers, but *neither Lord Malmesbury nor Admiral Stewart will venture to attempt to claim for England the invidious right of exercising a general maritime police.*

The best excuse for the presence of the squadron off the ports of Cuba is to be found in the suggestion of the American Government, that the blockade should be transferred from Africa to the West Indies; yet it might have been foreseen that the vicinity of the unpopular flag would serve as a cause or excuse for irritation in the Union. A Russian fleet in the North Sea would not put an end to all suspicion by explaining that it was engaged under some treaty in suppressing the contraband trade of the Norweigan fishermen. The police exercised by the cruisers in the Gulf is partial and habitually legal, but still it is carried on in American waters, and it is a police. If it cannot be withdrawn at once, in immediate deference to menacing complaints, the present state of affairs ought to compel an early termination of the most anomalous system which ever gave gratuitous provocation to foreigners. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the Anti-Slavery crusade should alienate from England the portion of the American community which would otherwise be drawn nearer to us by interest and by inclination. During the enlistment dispute the only temperate and friendly language used towards England proceeded from the Southern Senators, and the journals of the Slave States proclaimed with amusing extravagance the superiority of the old country to the hated Yankee territories in the North. Anglo-phobia is adopted by conflicting orators and factions principally because it is supposed to involve a sentiment of unanimous suspicion and dislike. If the cotton-growers were, by the suspension of the Slave-trade agitation, left to the natural operation of their sympathies with the cotton-buyers, quarrels with England would become doubtful party questions, instead of furnishing a common fund of popularity to conflicting demagogues. It will be highly desirable to confine the impending controversy to the facts of the alleged aggression. *Any general discussion of the policy of America in regard to the Slave-Trade will only give unprofitable offence.* It is certain that the existing treaty has not been vigorously executed, and still more certain that no American President will offend the most influential portion of his constituents by emulating the zeal of the English cruisers on the coast of Africa or Cuba, but prudent Governments, like men of sense in private life, look for no efforts of extraordinary zeal from those who comply against their will.

The British Parliament and American Institutions.

DEBATE ON THE BALLOT.

A debate, in which Americans will be interested, took place in the House of Commons on the 8th inst.' on Mr. BERKELEY'S motion for leave to introduce a bill "to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of Ballot." The political institutions of the United States were frequently alluded to by the speakers; and we select such portions of their remarks as bear upon this subject.

In the course of a long and animated speech in favor of the ballot, Mr. H. BERKELEY said that attempts had been made to show that the system of voting by ballot had been abused in America, but he defied any honorable gentleman to point out a State in the American Union which abandoned that system for open voting. Mr. NICHOLSON said that it had been entirely successful in Australia. He was much struck by the argument of a working-man at a meeting in favor of the ballot, who said that the working-men always elected persons above themselves in education and in position of life to fill offices in their clubs and associations, and that it was not likely they would do otherwise if they had the ballot in respect of political elections. He would ask honorable gentlemen *to compare the eighteen Presidents who had been elected by ballot in the United States with any eighteen successive monarchs of England*, and he was sure those who were elected by ballot would not suffer by the comparison. He was not opposing a hereditary monarchy, but he was opposing a hereditary ministry. *The Ambassadors of the American Union contrasted favorably with the Ambassadors of this country*, who were chosen, not for their merit, but because they were Court favorites, or possessed influence in the House of Lords or the House of Commons. The American Ambassadors never met our Ambassadors that they had not the best of it. In gunnery and in naval shipbuilding the Americans were our superiors and our models. Why was this? *Because the people of England were not represented in that house, which bore the purse of the nation, but an aristocracy and a moneyed oligarchy*; because our executive was not filled by men of talent, but by a fat and overweening nepotism, which crushed all the inventive power of the country. The Australian papers, from which he had full extracts, admitted that the ballot had been successful there. He met an Irish gentleman of a tory family who had been long resident in Australia, and, on inquiring of him whether any class in Australia were dissatisfied with the ballot, he replied: "Only one—the Roman Catholic priests, and they oppose it, because it lessens their influence over the Roman Catholics." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] He recommended this fact to those gentlemen from Ireland who said that, if the influence of the landlords was destroyed by the ballot, there would remain nothing to counteract the influence of the Roman Catholics priests in Ireland, as the ballot would not affect their spiritual power. What was the position of the Irish elector now? On the one side of him there was the spiritual influence of the priest, and on the other the material influence of the landlord—the landlord here, the priest there, the elector between them—"pull devil, pull baker." [Laughter.]

Mr. BENTINCK said that his honorable friend the member for Bristol had that evening made another of his amusing speeches; but he had no hesitation in telling him that he had never yet dared to go into the question of the ballot. He complained that his arguments had never been answered, whereas he (Mr. BENTINCK) had never heard him adduce any arguments. [Laughter.] His honorable friend told them that the ballot had succeeded in America. *He trusted that they would never witness the same success in this country*—that they would never see in that assembly such scenes as were reported to occur continually in the Assembly of the United States. Now, his honorable friend knew perfectly well that the proper title for his bill was "A Bill for preventing the Detection of Bribery." [Hear, hear.] He had the speech of his honorable friend opposite showed his courage in appealing to the example of the United States to show the example of the good working of the ballot, after those scenes which had amused or horrified them—*those collisions on the floor of the house and the incident of an hon. member, with assistance, getting out of the hands of his opponents, who had hoped to have treated him in a barbarous manner.* It was not merely those disgraceful collisions in the house which showed how little the ballot tended in America to establish liberty of action and thought, for what man in the Southern States dared publicly to speak in favor of slavery? And as to the Courts of law, did they not recollect the instance of that poor girl who was turned out of the Court because she had one drop of black blood in her veins? Hon. members might say, "What has this to do with the ballot?" [Hear, hear.] It has as much to do with it as Colt's revolvers which had been talked of. An hon gentleman had talked with strange geographical notions of the colony of Australia, though he had thought that there were several colonies there; and he believed if the hon. gentleman would come forward next year with a little more of geography and a little less of Exeter Hall in his speech, he would succeed better. He believed that the ballot only prevailed in two Australian Colonies—Victoria and Tasmania; and the effect of the ballot in Tasmania they had proved by circumstances quite as absurd and ridiculous as those which had occurred in America. It was said that the ballot-elected Presidents of America showed the value of the ballot; but did the ballot ever elect HENRY CLAY as President, or DANIEL WEBSTER? No, but it did bring out the contemptible FRANKLIN PIERCE. There are two kinds of constituencies: one a small constituency, wealthy and highly taught, as in the republic of PLATO—and that was a kind of constituency of which philosophers might dream in their closets; but there was the opposite system, which sought the safety which came from numbers. If he thought that bribery and intimidation would be put an end to by the ballot, he would advocate the ballot. His feeling as to intimidation was such, that in the county where he had a large tenantry, there were two contested elections, and yet he did not know to this day how any one of those tenants voted. If they had the ballot there would be voting by phalanx, a system which would soon be brought to strategic perfection.

SIR G. C. LEWIS said, that the real difference between voting in the United States and in England was this—that in the United States the ballot, which was a piece of paper put into a hole, there was no official record of the votes of each voter, and therefore there was no means of proving the vote of each party after the voting was over. *There could be no scrutiny, no trial for bribery.* Beyond that distinction the voting in the United States and in England were practically identical. The information which the Ballot Society had laid before the House was quite conclusive as to the voting in the United States. That Society had also made public during the last year some additional information on the subject. They had published a letter from the late Governor of Connecticut to the Ballot Society. That gentleman said that he had frequently presided at election meetings and personally received the ballots, and he assured them that it was in the power of any elector to put in a ballot the character of which could not be detected by the presiding officer or any one else. Any elector could put in a ballot on a piece of paper, which, if merely doubled together, it was impossible to discover what it was. It was true that where there were contesting parties, each had votes printed and recognized; and secondly, it was also true that the most of the voters put in those votes openly; but there always were some who voted in absolute secrecy, and when parties were nearly divided, the election might depend on these secret votes. The general rule, therefore, he (Sir G. C. LEWIS,) contended was open voting. There was a power of concealment, but it was very seldom used. There was another letter from a gentleman in New-Hampshire, who, among other things, said, "But it was not, however, a system of secret voting." He then went on to describe the voting papers which were distributed on the day of voting. When at the place of voting the voter handed the ballot to the moderator, who examined it enough to see that it was only one vote, and deposited it in a box. Though there were instances where people concealed their votes, yet there was no law requiring secrecy. It was therefore proved by overwhelming evidence that the general practice of voting to which they were referred as a model, in that country which an honorable gentleman said produced the greatest inventive talent—the native country of revolvers—a country which an honorable gentleman said had produced 18 elective presidents which would bear comparison with any 18 kings—*was not secret.* If the United States were not to be taken as the country of a good system of voting, to what country was reference to be made? He maintained as a matter of fact that the system of voting in the United States was not a system of secrecy?

Lord PALMERSTON made some lengthy remarks in opposition to the ballot. They had, he said, on this as on former occasions, the example of the United States brought forward as worthy of imitation; and his honorable friend (Mr. H. BERKELEY) seemed to rest upon the example of that country so far as to suppose that the invention and the use of the revolver and all the great qualities of the American people were attributable to the ballot. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] But, correcting himself, he and those who followed his honorable friend threw aside the United States and took refuge in Australia. [Hear, hear.] But let it not be forgotten that in the United States there was practically no secret voting. There was ticket voting—and why? Because they had to elect so many officers at the same time that it was found more convenient to have all the names at once than to put them one after the other. They did not pretend to take the voting in secret, nor would public opinion tolerate it, and if they were here to pass a law to say that no man should be allowed to say how he was going to vote—[cheers]—the feeling of the people would rise against such a law, and the electors would go to the poll with their tickets in their hats. They would no more go up to the poll without their blue and their yellow ribbons, indicating the party whose interest they were supporting, than they did now; it was not the habit of Englishmen to do so, *and any attempt to enforce secret voting would fail.* The advocates of secret voting would not, by any machinery they could devise, accomplish their object, and if they did they would strike a blow on the national spirit which would be dangerous. Without referring to the example of the Australian colonies, which had been already sufficiently answered, there were the North American colonies, the immediate neighbors of the United States, and who saw the practical working of the system as it existed in that country. But had they adopted it? They had not become convinced of the advantages of this system of secret voting, but had preferred to establish that system of open voting which he (Lord PALMERSTON) wished to perpetuate in this country. Not to detain the House with arguments which must be familiar to every member present, it was sufficient to say that the proposed law would not accomplish what it was pretended it would; it would, moreover, open the door to serious frauds—and they knew that in the United States there had been extensive frauds in connection with the ballot-box.

Mr. BRIGHT was in favor of the ballot. He would not go to the United States for examples, but would consider the means in reference to English interests, and the state of society as it existed in England.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, opposed to the ballot, said that, without entering into any discussion of the liberties enjoyed in the United States, he would not be willing to exchange the liberties of the English people for them.

On a division, there were 197 for the motion and 294 against it.

The Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal—Is the Scheme Practicable?

Paris (June 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Although the question of the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal has not yet been brought before the public in a tangible shape, nor has the convention, of which you received a copy on Tuesday last, been published in any French paper, *the opinion of many persons is that it is a failure, at least for the present, and that from financial as well as political reasons.* Looking at the scheme from a point of view which practical men would first of all select—namely, the possibility of raising the necessary funds in the present state of commercial affairs—it is argued that capitalists will not invest their money in a speculation, the cost of which is not accurately ascertained, nor can be until the enterprise is completed. In support of this view of the case we are asked to compare the state of the market now with what it was just twelve months ago for proof of the disinclination of the public to embark in any undertaking which is not guaranteed by the credit of the State, and also of the anxiety of the public to withdraw from commercial schemes, and realize even at very serious loss. If, indeed, we do compare the two dates of the 4th of June, 1857, and 4th of June, 1858, we find that while the Government securities have risen, the Three per Cents. for instance, from 68f. 95c. to 69f. 50c., all other kinds of investment have suffered grievous depreciation.

In face of this gradual and constant fall, which probably has not yet reached the lowest depth, those who have money have little desire to risk it in any speculation, however gratifying it may be to national vanity. Moreover, there is a feeling rising against the employment of native capital in foreign undertakings, which is fomented by the prohibitionists.

As it would now appear impossible to obtain the capital in open market on the ordinary terms, and more than doubtful whether the parties principally concerned can obtain resources of such magnitude by private influence, it is thought that the promoters of the Nicaragua canal scheme rely upon Government aid, either in the form of a subsidy or guarantee. Perhaps such an expectation is only founded on the fact of the Emperor having, about twelve years ago, taken great interest and an active part in a project of the same kind, an account of which is given in his Majesty's published works. While a prisoner at Ham, in 1842, the Emperor received an offer from several persons in high standing in Central America, through the mediation of a Frenchman established in Jamaica, to undertake the direction of important works in that portion of the globe. The offer was declined, but active correspondence was kept up, and subsequently Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON requested a French naval officer to survey the ground for a ship canal between the two oceans, passing by Lakes Nicaragua and Leon. Almost at the same time the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE sent out M. GABELLA, an engineer of note, to prepare plans and sections for a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. In 1844, the States of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras sent Señor CASTELLAN as Minister Plenipotentiary to LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S Government to claim the protection of France for those States, and to offer in return great commercial advantages. The application was unsuccessful. Señor CASTELLAN next had an interview with Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON at Ham, when was repeated the offer of the direction of the works, which was again declined. Finally the Central American Envoy concluded a convention with a Belgian Company, whose President was Count DE HOMPESCH. This fell to the ground. Subsequently, the Prince, while still in captivity at Ham, received a special communication from Señor de MONTENEGRO, Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, investing him with full powers to organize the Canal Company in Europe, and informing him, at the same time, that, by a resolution of the 8th of January, 1846, the Government had named the projected work the "Canal Napoleon de Nicaragua." In consequence of this decision, Señor DE MARCHETA, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Nicaragua in Belgium and Holland, went to Ham to sign the necessary treaty with the Prince. Having, in the course of the year, effected his escape to England, the Prince occupied himself seriously with the project, as may be remembered from the publication in London of a work by M. BRIFAUT, named "The Prisoner of Ham." Subsequent events led to the dissolution of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON'S connection with the scheme. Under present circumstances it may not be uninteresting to mention the principal features of His Majesty's plans, as well as his opinions on the cost, practicability, and importance of the Nicaragua Canal.

The Emperor states, *Œuvres*, Vol. 2, that the canal "Would shorten by 3,000 miles the distance which separates Europe from the western coast of America as well as from Oceania; would render the communication with China, Japan, New-Zealand and New-Holland rapid and easy by steam navigation; would raise immediately to a prodigious degree of prosperity the countries which such an enterprise would cause to be traversed every year by from two to three thousand merchant vessels; would open new routes for commerce and new marts to European produce; and, finally, would hasten by several centuries the march of Christianity and civilization over half the globe."

After dwelling on the marvelous fertility and wealth of the soil of Central America, and examining the five routes already suggested—namely, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Isthmus of Nicaragua, the Isthmus of Panama and two by the Gulf of Darien—the Emperor decided in favor of the second, proceeding by the River Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua.

"If we were able (said his Majesty) to cross the territory of Central America by a canal, proceeding from San Juan de Nicaragua on the West Indian sea, to end at Realijo on the Pacific ocean, this canal would fulfill the conditions required, for Realijo is a good port, and San Juan affords an excellent roadstead, sheltered from the northeast winds, the only ones that blow with violence upon the coast."

According to the plan traced by the Emperor, the canal was to pass up the San Juan River for 104 miles, across the Lake of Nicaragua for 90 miles, along the Tipitupa River for 20 miles, across Lake Leon for 35 miles, and through the isthmus between Lake Leon and the Pacific for 29 miles—giving a total length of 278 miles, for which works would be necessary only upon a portion equal to about 82 miles. The width of the canal was fixed at 44 metres on the surface and 20 at the bottom; the depth at 7 metres. The towing-paths on either side were to be 6 metres wide each, and the locks calculated for ships of 1,200 tons. The Emperor estimated the total cost of the canal at 44,000,000 sterling, which has since been ascertained as insufficient for the purpose. The profits were to be derived from two sources—tolls on passing shipping, and the rents and sales of lands on both banks, which it was then, as now, proposed to bestow upon the canal company. The tolls were fixed at 10s. a ton on European shipping, and 20s. a ton on United States shipping, because the American merchants would be the greatest gainers; and it was estimated these would produce £600,000 annually. The States of Central America were to bestow upon the Company land to the extent of two leagues on each side of the canal throughout its entire length, which would give an extent of 1,200,000 acres. With the canal finished, His Majesty set down the value of the land at £1 the acre, which, after estimating the portion that would be required for the use of the Company at 500,000 acres, would give upon the remainder £700,000. This sum was to be obtained by a combination of shares with certain rights of colonizing, and a peculiar system of emigration, which had something of an Icarian look. Emigrants to the number of 35,000 were to be introduced, each of whom was to be planted on his twenty acres of land, with a loan from the Canal Company in his pocket to build a house, buy food and tools; the advance to be paid by annual payments before the end of ten years.

I have dwelt at some length on the project as thus put forth by his Majesty in 1846, in order to show that its main features are copied into the convention signed by M. BELLY on behalf of M. MILLAUD & Co. Their project, as you have seen, contemplates placing a route of much political importance under the sole direction of a foreign company; and it provides for the barring of the route at any future period by the constant presence of two ships of war, belonging exclusively to the same nation as the direction of the canal. *That this will be considered anything but an advantage will hardly be doubted.*

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Naples (June 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

To the scanty notice which I have already sent you of the eruption of Vesuvius I must, before the post leaves, add the following more accurate details:

The lava is making considerable progress in various directions, towards Ottajano, Pompeii and Resina, at which place many persons are of opinion that it must arrive in a very short time. The reports of the guide, which I have sent you, speak of there being only two streams; how many there are it would be difficult to say, by such a network of fire is the mountain covered. Were I to attempt the calculation, however, I should speak of four—one which descends upon Ottajano; another which is close to it, and which issues from some part of the Atrio del Cavallo, at the foot of Somma; a third which rolls towards Pompeii; and a fourth, which is rapidly coming down upon Resina—in fact it has taken the course of the old stream which formerly came down upon Herculaneum. The first and the last merit most attention. The one which descends on Ottajano is perhaps about a quarter of a mile in width, and, after proceeding through the Atrio del Cavalio, takes a serpentine direction round the back of the Hermitage. It passes over the stream of 1850. It moves on in one mighty mass, and its progress is marked by the detaching of mighty fragments, which fall down by their own gravitation, apparently not breaking the entirety of the stream, and opening up fountains of living, scorching fire. The Resina stream is fed by three new openings, not in the cone, but at a quarter of a mile, perhaps, from the base of it, which puff and pump up continually the ceaseless stream of fire which is making rapidly for Resina. The vineyards are burning up in all directions, and while some of the peasantry are looking sadly on, others are kneeling and praying to their saints in roadside oratory. On Monday morning early it had broken into the road which leads to Resina, and it was predicted that if the lava continued to travel at the same rate it must reach Resina by night. I am not, however, of the same opinion, though there can be no doubt that the present eruption threatens to be a very considerable one. As yet it has destroyed no house, but much land, and if it does not cease the destruction will be great. It is impossible to do justice to the awful splendor of the spectacle which the mountain presents, seamed as it is by streams of fire fed from innumerable openings. The old cone seems, indeed, like the ruined chimney of a ruined house; it lifts up its black mass above the lake of fire below, but scarcely anything proceeds from it—a few sparks only; while the fiery matter issues forth from a number of newly created mouths in the valley around and below the cone. Of course, thousands of people on foot, or in carriages, crowded the roads leading to the great spectacle, and there was a regular Babel of languages. Were I to indulge in a report of effects and impressions, I might extend my letter to a most unreasonable length. The trees almost complained and spoke, as usual at the approach of the destroyer; they writhed violently under the action of scorching heat, and then, falling over, were buried in the flood. Vines and the poles on which they rested burnt up like matches in comparison with the splendor of the light around them. Down in Resina there was a grand illumination in honor of the name day of the Queen, and at any other time a wanderer on the mountain would have gazed on it and called it a striking and brilliant scene, but all those lights in honor of Royalty paled before the awful and grander lights which He who made the mountain set up. The same contrast was observable between a thousand torches which glittered in every direction and the burning, steady fire which streamed down the sides of Vesuvius. The former, like glow-worms, were scarcely visible in the greater light which overpowered them. To my next letter I must, however, defer other details, merely adding that the probabilities are that the eruption will continue, and that a theatre of wonders is open to the admiration of any one in England who will venture on a journey of five days' length.

From another Correspondent.

NAPLES, May 31.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

At about 9 o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters, in the direction of Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that it less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption took place soon after 9 o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast, and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of those hundreds of torches flitting between the streams of lava is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-flies.

The Hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the calèche of the millionnaire to the humble coricolo, are collected there towards midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

JUNE 1—The state of the mountain last night was nearly the same as on the preceding night, the eruption, perhaps, being a little less violent. The great streams of lava already described continue to flow slowly in the same direction.

Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of forests, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

Mutiny on Board a French Slaver—Two Hundred and Fifty Negroes Massacred.

From the London Times.

PLYMOUTH, Monday, June 7, 1858.

The African Steam Navigation Company's packet *Ethiope*, Commander CROZ, arrived at midnight with later advices from the West coast of Africa.

In consequence of information received at Monrovia, Commander CROZ left in the *Ethiope* on the 14th of April, and on the 15th fell in with the French ship *Cœli Regina*, 420 tons, in possession of a large number of negroes, who were not able to manage her. After a parley, the second officer of the *Ethiope*, with a part of the crew, went on board, when about 250 of the negroes swam to the shore, where nearly the whole were murdered by the captain of the French ship and natives. It appears that the *Cœli Regina*, which is completely fitted for the Slave-trade, had been cruising for a month near Cape Palmas, and, under pretence of taking them to a better place, had secured 500 negroes, who were immediately placed between decks, many of them in irons. When the Captain (SIMON) was ashore, and part of the crew in a boat alongside, the negroes procured firearms, and shot all but the doctor and two of the seamen, whom they retained to steer the ship. Capt. SIMON came within gunshot several times afterwards, but was not allowed to come on board. The *Cœli Regina* was towed into Monrovia, where she was left in the possession of the purser of the *Ethiope*.

Foreign Markets by the Vanderbilt.

COTTON GOODS—MANCHESTER, June 8.—The market is very quiet. In addition to the ½d. ₱ lb. added to the price last Tuesday, spinners were asking another ½d. towards the close of the week, but from the course taken by the cotton market since Saturday, they have had to relinquish all hopes of obtaining it, and are rather free sellers this morning on the terms of last Tuesday. The fact is, that the more recent accounts from the United States read favorably as to the prospects of the growing crop, and this has awakened fears among buyers of cotton goods that the price of the raw material will further give way, and they are holding back for more favorable terms. At the same time, there is much firmness among sellers. Spinners are, many of them, well under contract, and will not make the slightest abatement. It is only such as are out of orders that are offering at last Tuesday's rates. The purchases last week in Yarn were rather heavy for Germany, and shippers for that market are still purchasers on favorable terms. For India there is but little doing. The home-trade buyers and shippers to the Mediterranean are in the market, and are operating to a moderate extent where any abatement of terms can be had.

WOOLEN—LEEDS, June 8.—The market has been rather flat this morning. There has been only a limited attendance of buyers, and the business transacted has been less than on Saturday, although not much below Tuesday's average.

HUDDERSFIELD, June 8.—The market displays a little more animation, but still business is quieter than usual at this season of the year; there are, however, more buyers in, and the tendency to greater confidence is increasing. The principal trade is still in the better kind of fancies, &c.

CORN—LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The returns of British Wheat, this week, are 113 483 quarters at 44s. 8d.; corresponding week last year, 119 039 quarters, at 57s. 8d.; and 1856, 100,530 quarters, at 68s. 2d ₱ imperial quarter. The imports of Grain and Flour are good. The week's export of flour is remarkable, however, as exhibiting double the quantity of the previous week, sacks and barrels, (in comparison of weight,) still our Corn Exchange has been marked by a moderate business for neighboring consumption, and where buyers came forward and asked only for a small concession of price in Wheat, Flour, Oats, Beans, or Indian Corn, it has been conceded to them. Having a limited attendance of millers and dealers at our Corn Exchange, this morning, the business was dull, and we closed quoting a reduction from Tuesday last of about 2s. ₱ bushel on Wheat, 6d. to 1s. ₱ bbl. and sack on Flour, 1d. ₱ bushel on Oats, 6d. ₱ load on Oatmeal, 2d. ₱ bushel on Barley, and about 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter on Indian Corn, Beans and Peas.

LEEDS, June 8.—We have good arrivals of Wheat. The Flour trade is very dull, and this, with the decline in London, causes a very slow trade here today; there is, however, little inclination to press sales, and the business done is about the rates of Friday last. Barley nominal. Beans and other articles without alteration.

PRESENTATION WEEK AT YALE.

Wooden-Spoon Exhibition—Its Object—Rushes—Colloquies, Songs, Orations, &c.—Latin Salutatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

Presentation week is the carnival season of college life. In its different exercises it presents a perfect epitome of the student's existence at Yale. First of all, in order of time, comes "Wooden-Spoon Exhibition." For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be well to state that the system of appointments at Yale excludes all but those who are superior in scholarship from displaying their elocutionary powers at Junior Exhibition. The *cacoethes loquendi*, for which students above all others are distinguished, renders it imperatively necessary that some opportunity should be afforded for the escape of the eloquence boiling and bubbling within the brains and breasts of the disappointees. Wooden Spoon Exhibition supplies this want. The love of fun which must be pent up at Junior Exhibition and Commencement takes this opportunity of displaying itself in all its vigor. One of the jolliest and most popular among the poorer scholars is presented with an elegantly carved rosewood spoon. Amusing colloquies and speeches accompany the presentation, and go to make up one of the merriest occasions of the college course.

The exhibition the present year occurred on Tuesday evening, in Brewster's Hall. The opening exercise was one of the most noticeable features of the performance,—and, like many scenes on similar occasions, was not down in the programme. I refer to the opening of the doors. There is nothing students love so well as a "rush." For the sake of enjoying it, they disregard the sanctity of chapel, and remorselessly hurt the feelings of Freshmen. On occasions like the present, if ladies can only be caught in the crowd, so much the better. No sooner were the doors thrown open, than a simultaneous rush was made by the whole crowd, for an opening through which a single lady of modern dimensions could with difficulty make her way. Amid the giving way of hoops, and the whoops of those retusing to give way, entrance was finally successfully achieved; and when the galleries and aisles had become crowded with expectant auditors, anxious and willing to laugh at everything, the performances commenced. And here I may remark, that your correspondent feels perfectly satisfied that the excellent opera-glass with which he was provided enabled him to see the point of every joke, however fine it may have been. The first thing on the programme was a scene from real life, and was entitled "The Opening Load." The Cochleaureati appeared in the first place as they were before the Exhibition, jolly over prospective suppers they were to enjoy at the expense of the class. Then, after the Exhibition, they appeared with depleted pockets, faces lengthened longitudinally, rather than expanded laterally, and sucking their thumbs instead of turkey bones and champagne bottles. The Latin salutatory was delivered by C. H. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia. I shall let the public determine for themselves whether the King's English or the Emperor's Latin was the most barbarously murdered:

"Omnibus qui are assembled here to-night tremendissimum welcome extendo. On hanc joyful occasionem quum all the talent of Yalencia is on stageum, et all the beauty of New-Haven is in hallum, we cannot feel otherwise than jucundissimi. O, pulchritudines virgines, vos saluto. As Bulbus says, si vos et tuæ sorores valetis, bene est. Vos congratulo, both because you are present to illumine hunc vast desertum by your smiles, and because now you have an opportunity of choosing from among the nine pulchritudissimos homines in Yale Collegio. Sed in futuro, O carissimæ, do not passere in front of our windowbus quum nos studemus; non potest studere quum vos before collegium passere, et ergo, vos cause nos fizzle et flunkere. * * * O Sophomores, Sophomores, quosque tandem abutere patientia nostra? Confitemur ut we had expected better things a vobis. It is absurdissimum for vobis to wander up and down Chapel streetum cum tall hats et chokers. Puellæ don't care to look at vos, because you were Freshman only last year. Sed if vos are not sent away at Biennial, et, especially, if any of you ever become Cochleaureati, puellæ will be proud to be acquainted with you. Et vobis, O Seniores, salutationem damus. Ut vobis omnia bona sint, speramus. Niti, niti, O Seniores, "fortiter, fideliter, feliciter," for the silver cup.

Sed, Juniores, quid dicam vobis de nostro clarissime classe. Nec tempus, nec potestas, vestra nobilia facta recountare, nihil sunt. Quum ignes hominea et number duo threatened nostrum collegium, unus eorum ex cessit e vita a Juniori Classe. Et quia vos defended yourselves, you were recommended to spend brevi tempus in rure. Nunquam again commit so heinous a crime as to defend yourselves. Toti collegio ornamentum, ceteris classibus exemplum nobilissimum, fortes in pencilo classis gloriosissimus finish as you have begun, utrum in literis, utrum in ludo, omnes cetero superstans semper crescent tuam sententiam bene egisti—ou dokeia ai' einai.

The first colloquy represented a favorite amusement of students—"gate stealing." No sooner had the music preceding the colloquy been got through with, than a terrible uproar began in the gallery, and while the eyes of the audience were taken up with vain attempts to d'scern the origin of the confusion, a pepper-box-looking "jug," constructed of pasteboard, was brought upon the stage. Speedily one of the performers came staggering across the stage with a gate upon his back, and while, wearied by his exertions, he was stopping to rest, some five or six policemen with formidable-looking stars and clubs, seized the culprit and deposited him in the jug aforesaid by dexterously slipping him through its neck. Upon being brought before a Justice for trial, the policemen swore as to the facts much in the style of evidence given by the firemen after the riot last Winter—then the culprit came up for examination.

Justice—Well, what have you to say for yourself—Guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner—I decline to answer that question.

Justice—Do you think you ought to go the jug or not?

Prisoner—Don't talk to me in that heathenish style. I don't know anything about Jug-or-not.

Finally the prisoner was released from confinement on one of the policemen swearing he knew him to be a good Democratic voter.

After a song to the tune "Integri Vitae," GROSER H. COFFEY, of Albany, N. Y., delivered a "high oration" on "Student Life" in Yale. He divided his subject into four classes; Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior, and sketched the characteristics of each class in a very amusing manner. He concluded with a eulogy of Yale.

"Raising the Wind" was a very amusing colloquy, in which a verdant Frenchman was unmercifully gulled by a couple of needy Juniors.

A song to the tune "Twinkling Stars," in praise of the Wooden Spoon, was sung; H. E. HAYWARD, of Philadelphia, delivered a poem on the "Battle of Life;" FRANK J. JONES illustrated the "Power of Silence," by appearing upon the stage, making his bow, forgetting his piece, seemingly, and returning without speaking a word, amid the laughter of those who understood the sell, and with many expressions of sympathy from those who thought the poor fellow so modest as to be abashed by the sight of so large an audience; and then came by far the most ridiculous performance of the evening. It was a colloquy entitled the "Serenade." A sentimental junior, apprehensive of the departure of his adorable Angelina, persuaded a number of his classmates to accompany him on a serenading expedition. After one or two songs had been sung in pretty good style, a night capped head appeared above the partition separating the dressing-room from the stage. The smitten Junior was thrown into ecstacies at the apparition, believing that the white muslin of which he caught a glimpse was the finest linen, enveloping the ambrosial locks of Angelina. But soon a face of the hue of darkest soot made its appearance, to the consternation of the serenaders in general, and our cavalier in particular. Sambo proceeded to inform the party that Angelina had left town the day before, and ordered them "to leave dese premises instanter." As one or two lingered the dog Watch was ordered to dispel their doubts, and came bounding on the stage after the most approved fashion. The serenaders scattered and the

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats
Ashes, bbls	112	77	—
Flour, bbls	14,600	897	3,914
Wheat, bushels	71,690	—	—
Wheat, bags	—	655	—
Corn, bushels	10,434	—	6,500
Barley, bushels	3,922	—	—
Oats, bushels	14,382	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	1,102	—	301
Whisky, bbls	65	—	—

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,508 bbls., including 857 bbls. Pots, and 651 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full prices. Sales 600 bags Laguayra at 11⅞c.; 150 do. at 11¼c.; 250 do. on private terms; 2,400 bags Rio at 10c.@11c., usual terms; and 200 bags Gonaires at 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

COPPER—50,000 lbs. American Refined Ingot have been sold within a few days at 21¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and prices have advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales, at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝
Middling Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed, with more sellers than buyers. The demand is mainly for home use, and is not active. Prices are a shade lower for common qualities, and generally tend downward. Sales have been reported of about 10,500 bbls.:

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 85@$3 95	
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10	
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95	
Superfine Ohio	3 95@ 4 05	
Fancy Ohio	4 10@ 4 20	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00	
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 00	
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35	
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50	
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00	

Canadian favors purchasers. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is less active and is languid in price; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at at $3@$3 37½, for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is very limited.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is very moderate, at essentially unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins are in request, including Layer at $2 50, and Bunch at $2 10, ℔ whole box. Other kinds are quiet, without any marked change in value.

GRAIN—Wheat is freely offered, and is in good request, at, however, drooping prices; sales have been reported of about 50,000 bush., including good ordinary to fair White Western, at $1 05@$1 10; prime White (Winter) Indiana, at $1 01@$1 03; inferior to prime Milwaukee Club, at 86c.@93c.; choice Chicago Spring, at 89c; damaged do., at 80¾c.@86c.; and very prime White Kentucky, at $1 33 ℔ bush. Corn is very dull. Desirable lots are scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. The demand is moderate. Sales have been confined to a lot of heated Western, at 66c., and some mixed Western, at 72c., @73c., ℔ bush. The nominal quotations for other kinds are 75c@76c. for White, and 77c.@79c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and fair demand, at firmer prices. Sales, 3,500 bushels, at 71c.@71¾c, ℔ bushel, delivered. Barley and Barley Malt are, inactive at about previous figures. Oats are plentier, and prices favor buyers. We quote Western at 45c.@46.; State at 45@45c., ℔ bushel, and other kinds at proportionate figures. Included in the reported sales were about 7,000 bushels Western, at 45c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, a very moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, at $12@$14 for baled Timothy, and $11@$12 for loose, ℔ ton; also, for Straw, at $10@$12 for Rye, and $8@$9 for Wheat, ℔ ton.

In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay was more freely offered than it was needed, and prices favored buyers. Straw was in request. The closing rates were for Loose Clover Hay at 30c @45c. ℔ 100 lbs.; Baled do., $9@$10 ℔ ton; Timothy Hay, Loose, 45c. @65c. ℔ 100 lbs., and Baled, $11 ℔ ton. Straw, 60c.@ 75c. for Loose, ℔ 100 lbs., and $8@$13 for baled, ℔ ton.

HEMP—The demand is moderate, and prices are unaltered.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 1,800 prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c., 1,600 Orinoco at 22c., each 6 months; and 3,000 Porto Cabello at 19c., 8 months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, 108,736, against 175,729 same time in 1857, and 104,063 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sales have been reported since our last of 150 bales, last year's crop, chiefly at from 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—60 tons Scotch Pig were purchased at $23 75@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

In Philadelphia, during the week, 1,800 tons Anthracite Pig were sold at $19 for No. 3, $20 for No. 2 and $21 for No. 1, cash, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Sales have been made, within a few days, of 2,000 Pigs Galena, to arrive here, at $6@$6 12½, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Is in slack request at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 170 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48¾c., cash, here, and 47c., cash, to arrive soon, ℔ gallon; also a small lot of common Resin at $1 52½ ℔ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—6,500 gallons Linseed have been reported sold at 64c.@65c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are neglected in this market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, and we have heard of sales of about 300 bbls., in lots, at $14 25 for Mess, and $13 75@$13 80 for prime, ℔ bbl. The sales to arrive, alluded to in our last, comprised 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in October, at $16 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams, at 7¾c.@7¾c., and Shoulders at 5¾c.@ 6c. ℔ lb. Sales 225 pkgs. Lard is in fair demand, at, however, drooping rates. About 350 bbls. have been purchased, in lots, chiefly at from 10¾c.@11c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb. Beef has been more sought after, partly on speculation, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@ $14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good Rice; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$3 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—600 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine at $1 44 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—In Boston, during he three days ending June 19, sales were made of 21,100 bags and 2,300 barrels Calcutta Linseed, (part to arrive,) at from $1 72½@$1 80 ℔ bushel, part cash and part time, with interest, closing at the latter rate, with an upward tendency.

SUGARS—The demand is good, at former prices. Sales, 1,260 hhds., in lots, at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Cuba, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Porto Rico; also, 240 boxes Havana at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland Tobaccos readily found buyers at full prices. 500 cases changed hands, also at steady rates. Kentucky continued inactive. Inspections of all kinds, [illegible]

WHALEBONE—Is in demand, and is steady.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 23½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 75,000 bushels Grain at 4¼d.@5d., chiefly at 4¼d.@4½d., in bulk; 350 bales Cotton at 7 32d.@⅛d. ℔ lb.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 650 boxes Cheese, in ship's cabin, at 25s, and some Ashes [illegible]. For London, engagements were reported of [illegible] at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; some Oil-Cake at 1s, and [illegible] at 17s.6d.@20s. For Glasgow, the [illegible] reported a small vessel with Flour, and [illegible] with Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Bremen, there were taken 25 bbls. Ashes at 25s.; 5,000 light Pipe Staves at $25, and 65 bbls. Spirits at 24c. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton were engaged at 4c. ℔ lb. For California and Australia, the engagements were very moderate, including measurement Goods, etc. for San Francisco, 25c. for [illegible] and 30c. for Sydney. There are advertised [illegible] vessels for San Francisco. 4 for Melbourne and 2 for Sydney, from this port. The latest charters have been: A ship from St. Johns to Liverpool, Deals, 72s. 6d.; another from City Point, Va., to London, Tobacco, £1 11s, and, according to the *Shipping List*, another from New-Orleans to Trieste, Cotton, at ⅞c.; a British ship hence to Rotterdam, Resin, 3s., Logwood, 20s., and Rice 27s. 6d.; a Sicilian bark hence to Malaga, light Pipe Staves, $22, and heavy do., $27; a brig, 200 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 35c., Melado, 32c., and Molasses, $2 50; a schooner, same voyage, at a round sum; a brig, 250 tons, from Wilmington to Havana, Lumber, $11; a schooner from Union Island to Trinidad, P. S. Lumber, $13; a bark hence to Bordeaux, and two schooners to St. Jago and back, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WM. G. CUTTING'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

FLOUR, &C.—In consequence of light receipts and a speculative demand for Western account, based on the reported injury to the crops by the late severe storms, there has been a renewed activity in the Flour market, and prices advanced 5c.@10c. per bbl. from Monday to Thursday, when a slight reaction took place, and a decline of 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel. The foreign news by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday had an unfavorable effect, and prices again receded about 10c. ℔ barrel on nearly the entire list. Canadian Flour is in fair demand. There is no Superfine in the market. There is an improved business doing in Southern Flour. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is a little firmer.

GRAIN—The Wheat market for the week has ruled firm, with an upward tendency, until the receipt of the European news yesterday, when prices fell off 2c. to 3c. ℔ bushel. The receipts have been light, and much of the Western Spring Wheat has come forward more or less out of order. A little new Georgia has made its appearance, and brought high prices, being the "first of the season." Rye is moderately active. Corn is in fair request, and the supply limited, the market closing firm. Oats are firm, and in moderate demand. Barley is almost nominal, but little offering, and the demand moderate.

NEW-YORK BREADSTUFF TRADE STATISTICS.

	Week ending June 19. Receipts.	Sales.	Exports, week ending June 15.
Wheat Flour, bbls.	75,732	103,000	32,332
Wheat, bushels	200,855	205,000	264,937
Corn, bushels	134,174		13,356
Rye, bushels	4,523		
Oats, bushels	29,335		

H. D. BULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, June 19, 1858.

The market is steady, with a fair demand [illegible] for immediate consumption. Prices on the better qualities are well supported, but on the more common descriptions they rather favor buyers. I notice the receipt of 15,000 Zanzibars ex. *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, which are held at 18c. A part of the same parcel, which arrived about a month ago, sold at 17c., 6 months. *Receipts* have been 20,300 Foreign hides as follows: 15,130 African; 3,241 Porto Cabello; 145 bales Calcutta hides, ex. *Saxonia*, from Hamburg; 1,970 Chagres, ex. *Arabella*; 48 bales from Calcutta, ex. *Telafe*; 1,539 Texas; 1,343 Coastwise; total 25,000 hides.

Sales for the week have been 38,000 Hides, including 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres (from 2d hands) 21 ℔ @ 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres (in Boston for this market; delivered there,) 21½ ℔ @ 25c., cash. Less 3⅛; 5,760 Dry Californla, 23 ℔ @ 21¾c., 6 and 7 months, usual selection; 2 493 Dry Porto Cabello, 23 ℔ @ 19c., 8 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Porto Cabello, (booked,) 56 ℔ @ 18c., 6 months, rejected hides unfit to tan; 4,995 Dry Barcelona, 26 ℔ @ 17c., 8 months, rejected hides unfit to tan; 2,900 Dry Chagres and San Juan, 17@20 ℔ @ 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Dry Stretched, Texas, 25½ ℔ @ 18¼c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1 050 Dry Rough, 25@28 ℔ @ 17½c @18 c., rejecting bad hides; 1,177 Dry Western, 22@ 24 ℔ @18c. rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry South-Western, 18 ℔ @16c. 18 months, rejecting bad hides; 4,443 Dry Bissau and Gambia, 10 ℔ private terms; 2,497 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔ private terms; 800 Dry Salted Charleston, 25 ℔ @ 14c, 6 months, usual selection; 924 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 ℔ @ 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔ @ 8¾c.@9c., cash; 250 Country Slaughter, 60@70 ℔ @ 9c.@9¼c., cash; 911 Well Salted California, 50 ℔ @ 11½c., 6 months.

The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 114 500, (same time last year, 170,300—year before, 127,250,) as follows: 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande; 42 800 Dry Orinoco; 4,800 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 5,800 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 Dry Barcelona; 4,400 Dry Bahia; 2 800 Dry Salted Matamoras; 1 000 Dry Port-au-Platte and St. Domingo; 1,200 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 1,000 Dry Laguna; 1,600 Dry Mexican, (and New-Orleans;) 15,000 Dry and Dry Salted California; 6,200 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 15,200 East Coast Africans; 200 bales Singapore Buffaloes; 350 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; —— Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse.

SKINS—There has been an active business in Goat at full prices, and on some descriptions an advance has been realized. The stock is quite light. Sales 27,000 Cape, and 8,700 Payta, on private terms; 10 bales Tampico, averaging 225 lbs., at 37c., 6 months. In Deer no new feature. The market is entirely bare of foreign stock, with but few expected domestic are coming in very slowly. No sales.

HAIR—I notice sale of 12,000 lb. Rio Grande mixed Horse at 20c. ℔ lb. cash. Sales 18 bales Buenos Ayres mixed on private terms.

LEATHER—The demand, especially during the latter part of the week, has been very active, both from Eastern manufacturers and the retailers and jobbers throughout the country. Transactions are to a large extent. Prices for prime qualities of middle and over weight are well supported, but on inferior tannages a concession has been made. Oak, tanned, is in active request at full prices for good qualities. Slaughter in rough is scarce and wanted.

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week	69 500	6,000
Sales " " "	102,800	1,900
Stock " " "	110,400	20,200

Wee quote Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 26c. @29c.; do. good middle, 28c.@30c.; do. heavy, 27c. @29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c @28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, good all weights, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22½c.@23½c.; do. do., good middle, 24c.@ 25½c.; do. do., good heavy, 22½c @23½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; do. do., good middle, 23c.@24c.; do. do., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; do. do. and B. A. damaged, all weights, 17½c @19c.; do. do. do., poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; do. slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28½c.—on six months credit.

English Wool Market.

In London, during May, the principal transactions in Wool were the sales at auction of the new clip commenced April 29 and terminated May 29. The attendance of English buyers was good, but from the Continent less than usual. Prices opened very irregularly at a reduction of 2d. ℔ lb under the average of February rates, and continued without any perceptible alteration till two-thirds of the quantity advertised had passed the hammer. A better feeling was then manifest, greater confidence shown, and prices became firmer to the end, closing at a small advance on opening rates for good clean flocks. Many parcels of Port Philip and Van Dieman's Land Wool were in heavy condition, those well got up being in good request. Sydney flocks showed more of the burr and grass-seed than had been noticeable for some time past. Swan River Wool and the small arrivals from New-Zealand were much competed for, and sold well. Adelaide Wool, of which the greater part was in the grease, sold readily at current rates. Cape Wool, with some few exceptions, showed a falling off in quality and condition, and was only disposed of at the full reduction. South American Merinos only found buyers at low prices. Some large parcels of English fleece and skin, together with East India and other low wools, were sold by auction between June 1 and June 3, inclusive. The attendance of buyers was good. Considering the large supplies of Colonial Wool lately disposed of, the biddings ruled steady, and most of the Wools changed hands at fair quotations. Very little, if any of the Wool was sold for shipment to the Continent.

A Liverpool Circular, dated May 31, says: "Since our last monthly report of the Wool market there have been symptoms of an improved feeling in the trade generally; during the past few days we have had more inquiry for certain descriptions of Wool, and more sales have been made, prices in some cases have ruled a shade higher than at the close of the previous month. Arrivals of foreign Wools from all quarters (East India excepted) cont nue very light, and unless a considerable change takes place for the better in demand we are not likely to see any great increase in importations. For Levant and Mediterranean Wools there has been more inquiry, but the sales are very limited and without any marked change in prices; a large transaction has transpired in Donskoi Fleece for consumption, but at our minimum quotation. For East India rather higher rates have been paid by private contract than those ruling at our last auction sales. For Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios there is for the moment but little demand; but some considerable sales are reported in washed Peruvian sheep's Wool, although at low rates."

Boston Boot and Shoe Trade.

In Boston, during the week ending June 18, according to the *Shipping List*, "the wet and unfavorable weather interfered with business. A few orders have been received from the New-England trade, and from some sections of the West, for seasonable goods, but not of any magnitude. The market is very firm for all kinds of goods and the prospects of the Fall trade look promising. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,225 cases from this port to San Francisco, and from New-York 178 cases. Advices from that market to the 20th May, reports very little change. Some few styles of goods are in demand, among which may be noted medium heavy Calf and Kip half-welt double-sole and Hungarian Boots; but those cannot be placed in small lots better than cost and charges. Brogans and Congress Gaiters in large supply, and selling at a heavy loss." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,207	271
Since Jan. 1	80.915	92,312
Total	85,122	92,583

Boston Market.

In Boston, during the three days ending June 19, sales were made of 150 bales Sunn Hemp at 4½c. ℔ lb., 6 months; 2,000 hhds. Turk's Island, and 444 hhds. St. Martin's Salt, on private terms, and 1,010 bags Saltpetre, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., cash and time.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may blossom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dr ych a'r Gwyliedydet"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.; large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,

New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.)

WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALES OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

Amounting, at Cost in Paris, to over a Million Francs!

These most Renowned Fabricants,

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,

Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution at the commodious and elegant store,

No. 361 BROADWAY.

Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the

FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

For the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the Creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices in most cases will be merely nominal, but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs Dues, Brokers', Commissioners', and Assignment Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to

MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE,

Who has specially retained the above named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.

It consists, in part of

One thousand handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $8.

Eight hundred handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.

Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.

Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherche garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.

ALSO—Upwards of Five Thousand French Lace Mantelets with one, two, and three Flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.

ALSO,

Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas,

Real Thread Lace Mantillas,

Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,

Real Further Lace Points,

Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.

Wholesale Buyers can only be waited upon previous to ten in the morning. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH, on or before delivery.

Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.

WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete:

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

COLORED AND BLACK SILK ROBES.

BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES.

ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH JACONETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful assortment of

MANTILLAS,

of the most approved styles.

REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

FRENCH LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILTAS.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Our magnificent stock of

SILK MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS,

SILK and LACE MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS,

WHITE and BLACK BAREGE and MOURNING MANTILLAS,

DUSTERS, in a variety of materials,

together with our immense stock of

LACE MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, POINTS and SQUARE SHAWLS, in French, Pusher and genuine Chantilly,

is now offered at a

Reduction of 30 Per Cent. in Price.

Our Millinery Department, which comprises a stock of over 500 new, elegant and

DISTINGUE PARIS BONNETS,

of every kind and description, will also be reduced to less than half the regular prices.

SUMMER SHAWLS,

in new and exclusive styles at

Less than Cost of Importation.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

BULPIN'S REMOVAL TO NO. 415 BROADWAY,

One door South of Canalt-st., Brandreth Buildings.

PUSHER LACE MANTELETS,

REAL LACE MANTILLAS,

SPLENDID SILK CIRCULARS,

BLACK LACE POINTS,

BLACK LACE TALMAS,

BLACK LACE CIRCULARS,

The richest goods at the lowest prices.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Buildings.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,

In great variety,

At Reduced Prices,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

One block below the St. Nicholas.

N. B.—Traveling suits made up at short notice.

FRENCH SETS, FRENCH SETS.

300 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS, Flowing Sleeves, at $3 50 each,

Original cost $8 to $10.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

E. WILLIAMS, SUCCESSOR TO PETER ROBERTS.

NO. 429 BROADWAY,

Will offer for the balance of the month

The following very desirable and choice goods, at a GREAT REDUCTION:

Wide Black Pusher and French Flounced Laces, (new patterns,)

Black Lace Mantilla Centres, Shawls, Basques and Mantillas.

Black French and Thread Lace Veils, Barbes and Coiffures.

4-4 and 8 4 Plain and Figured Nets, for Basques and Mantil as.

Traveling and Breakfast Sets, from 6s. and upwards.

French and Scotch Embroidered Collars, Sets and Sleeves.

French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety.

Point a Quille, Venciennes, Honiton and Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.

Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.

Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.

Ladies will find it especially to their advantage to call and examine one of the choicest and cheapest stocks ever exhibited for sale.

"HANDLING THE RIBBONS,"

Is a synonym for driving, in sporting parlance, but it has quite a different meaning when applied to the streams of brilliant silk continually rippling through the fingers of the saleswoman at LICHTENSTEIN'S Temple of Taste, No. 387 Broadway. The ladies—who, by the way, are infinitely better judges of the beauty, excellence, and cheapness of everything they wear than we men are of anything we buy or sell—know very well that Lichtenstein's ribbons comprise all that is rare and brilliant in that department, whether derived from the looms of France, England, or Germany. It is proper to state, however, that his superb stock, large as it was at the commencement of the season, is rapidly thinning out under the process of an unexampled demand. We may here remark that LICHTENSTEIN knows WHERE to buy, HOW to buy, and WHEN to buy. The result is that he obtains the most exquisite fabrics fresh from the European centres of fashion, at prices much below the trade quotations, and is enabled to give the ladies such bargains in ribbons as they can get nowhere else in New York.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 21, a large assortment of

NEW CARPETS,

Just received by the recent arrivals, of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons and others, in velvet,

TAPESTRY VELVET.

Superfine and Extra Imperial Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Canton Mattings, with every variety in Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Cocoa Matting, &c., &c. Also,

LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

In every variety, at the lowest prices ever offered in the market.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 21, A great variety of French Lace Mantillas, of the choicest designs,

$10 and Upwards.

1,000 FANCY TRIMMED MANTILLAS, from $3 to $50.

Also,

TRAVELING DUSTERS, in every style, from $1 and upwards.

All at greatly reduced prices.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.

Will offer for this week

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS & POINTS,

At a great reduction from former prices. Their stock of rich Laces, Embroideries, Illusion Goods, Edgings, Insertions, Bands, Infants' Caps and Dresses, is unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 21, 400 RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES, (White and colored grounds.)

$7 50 per Robe, (Value $12.)

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,

Manufactured by the celebrated artist, JEAN DE LA MAIR,

OF THE VILLA LA FRANCE,

At No. 599 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the NEW-YORK CITY TRADE.

In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS

for the popular trade, and now offers to the

LADIES OF NEW-YORK,

and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
Cambria Lace Mantillas.
Chantilly Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Points.
Pusher Lace Centres.
Black Silk and Net Mantillas.
Black Silk and Lace Mantillas.
Black Silk and Guipure Mantillas.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,

to enable him to return to Europe.

M. SYMES, Per Jean de la Mair, No. 599 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY!!

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the

NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,

(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their

NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING,

which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*

"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"

in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over

70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,

with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGH EST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"

"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

BEEKMAN & CO. NO. 473 BROADWAY,

One block below the St. Nicholas,

Are closing out their stock of

LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS;

Also, TRAVELING CLOAKS of every material, At greatly reduced prices.

LACE DRAPERIES CHEAP AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, PARIS,

35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines, 7 Rue St. Arnaud, And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,

have just exposed for sale their NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON, comprising

SILK STUFFS, LACE, INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES, PRINTED MUSLINS AND PIQUES, Fancy Tissues of all kinds, WEDDING OUTFITS, MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.

The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at

Lyons for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory; And at Kaschmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS, but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

THE EVERETT HAT

Is distinguished for its entire

NOVELTY OF DESIGN and ELEGANCE OF STYLE,

while the peculiar qualities of the

CRITTENDEN HAT

consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that

EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER

in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., NO. 45 BROADWAY.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.

GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE!! GREAT SALE!!!

A portion of several manufacturers' stocks of French lace pusher and guipure maretts to suit the million.

100,000, MORE OR LESS,

French mantillas, formerly the property of LOUIS QUATORZE, VICTOR POPO and others well known from the Feegee Islands to Timbuctoo. These goods were bought in the regular way, warranted perfect, and will be sold at a fair trade profit. LADIES we call your special attention to the fact that we have no connection with any bogus Broadway establishment.

BENSON & WILSON, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

POPULAR TRADE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21. 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Saffo.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—King Henry VIII.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham street—Right of Search—Magic Hands—Ticklish Times—Musical Olio.

BOWERY THEATRE—Saul Saddenday—Blacksmith of Deal—King's Garden

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—The Ferryman and his Dog—Jessie Wharton, &c.

MD. ate BROADWAY—May Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Anglo African Circus—Essence of Old Virginia.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Asia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....June 23

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning after a remarkably rapid passage. A brief summary of the *Vanderbilt's* news was telegraphed from Cape Race, but we derive from our files a variety of interesting intelligence not mentioned in the telegrams. The late British aggressions on American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico had been noticed in the House of Lords, and, in reply to Lord Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesbury made some explanatory remarks on the subject. The British Government had not then received official accounts of the reported aggressions, but Lord Malmesbury intimated that orders had been sent to the officers in command of the cruisers to cease overhauling the American ships. The final settlement of this question, we suppose, can only be attained through the routine of diplomacy. In the meantime the English Press recognize the justice of the stand which the American people have taken on this question. Two articles from the London *Times*, which we publish elsewhere, will command attention. The miscellaneous news received by the *Vanderbilt* is of an interesting character. A debate in Parliament on the ballot had evoked various opinions on the success of the institution in the United States. Upon a division, the introduction of the ballot in Great Britain was negatived, by a large majority. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reverts to M. Felix Belly's canal project in Nicaragua, and thinks that the scheme is utterly impracticable, on the ground that a sufficient capital could not be raised.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived last night, from Bremen direct, in fifteen days.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, which arrived from Havana about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, brings some 30 cabin and 120 steerage passengers. She has been detained at Quarantine on account of some sickness on board, though it is said she will probably pass inspection and come to the City to day. The work of breaking out and discharging the frigate *Susquehanna* will be commenced at once. Her stores will be put in the public store at Quarantine.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at this port on Saturday evening, we have received advices from Havana to the 15th inst. The American shipmasters in Havana were to hold a meeting on that day to consider the propriety of putting their vessels in a condition to resist aggressions on the high seas. The steamers *Fulton* and *Water-Witch*, according to last accounts, had touched at Cardenas. There was a report of another slaver having been captured on the south side of Cuba with 900 Africans on board.

Col. Kane arrived in Washington on Saturday night, and delivered dispatches from Gov. Cumming to the President. The purport of the dispatches has not yet officially transpired, but sufficient is known to indicate their peaceful character. Col. Kane denies the reports which have been industriously circulated, to the effect that there was a want of harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston. The conduct of both these gentlemen is spoken of in the highest manner. The idea prevails in Utah that the war is at an end. A peace prty has for some time existed there, which, according to Col. Kane, is headed by Brigham Young himself, who openly espouses the cause of the United States. There was a strong opposition to him before the emigration movement was resolved upon, but since then this feeling has been gradually subsiding. At the time Col. Kane left, with the exception of those left to guard the property, there were no Mormons within forty miles south of Salt Lake City.

The Committee of the Common Council on the removal of President Monroe's remains held a meeting on Saturday, and resolved to accept the services of the Eighth Regiment to escort the remains to the City Hall, and those of the Seventh Regiment to escort them to their final resting-place in Richmond, Va. The Committee arranged that the ceremonies should commence at 4 o'clock on the 3d of July. The steamer *Jamestown* will convey the remains.

The jury on the third trial of Michael Cangemi, for the murder of Policeman Anderson, returned a verdict of "Guilty" on Saturday morning, after having been in deliberation about sixteen hours. The prisoner was then remanded to the General Term, which meets on the 26th of June, and by which he will be sentenced.

John Lyons, for several years past employed as a porter in the sugar-house of Green, Turner & Co., in King street, and living in the tenement house No. 494 Greenwich-street, on Friday night, while intoxicated, assaulted his wife, Bridget, knocking her down, and kicking her in the side, causing such severe injuries that she died at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, and a verdict, attributing her death to the injuries inflicted by her husband, was rendered. Lyons was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Upon his examination, he stated that he had no recollection of assaulting his wife.

Frederick W. Koehler, a young German, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass a counterfeit bill at the jewelry store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway. Before his arrest he was seen to put something into his mouth and swallow it. Being taken to the Police head-quarters, and no further counterfeit money being found in his pockets, Captain Walling extended the search to his stomach. He took two emetics very reluctantly, and threw up four counterfeit bills on different banks. On the strength of the proof thus obtained, Koehler was detained for examination before a Police magistrate.

The New-York Police cases were decided on Saturday in the Court of Appeals, in the case of Gorman *vs.* The Board of Metropolitan Police. The decision is against the action of the Board—the Court ruling that no Policeman can be removed except upon written charges, and after an opportunity of being heard in his own defence. The Court also decided that the sale of liquor without a license is an indictable offence; and confirmed the action of the New-Haven Railroad Company in relation to the Schuyler over-issue.

The solemn coronation of a painting of the Madonna (a Catholic ceremony of rare occurrence in this country, and perhaps entirely unique) took place yesterday in the church of "Our Lady of Grace," Hoboken. Rt. Rev. Dr. Bailey officiated, assisted by several clergymen. The church was crowded.

There were 350 deaths in the City during last week—51 less than occurred during the week preceding. Consumption carried off the largest number (65). There were 14 deaths from small-pox, and 18 from violent causes.

George Ferguson, who was arrested on Friday, charged with presenting a forged check of the Collector of the Port at the Sub-Treasury, was, after examination, discharged.

The extensive flour mill of Bills, Thayer & Usher, in the Sixth Ward, of Troy, was set on fire by incendiaries, and entirely destroyed, at an early hour yesterday morning, with a large quantity of flour and grain. Loss $30,000 to $40,000; insured for $27,000.

The United States mail steamship *North Star*, which left on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, carried out 152 passengers, and $16,270 in Specie.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed decidedly firmer for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 1,800 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¼c. ℔ lb. Flour was moderately dealt in; common brands declined a shade. Wheat was plenty and active at, however, languid prices. Corn was very quiet. Rye advanced. Pork and Lard were heavy. Beef attracted more attention. Coffee and Sugars were in good request at uniform rates. Freight rates were less firm, especially on Grain. There was, however, a more extensive business reported. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 716.

Logic of a Partisan.

Collector Schell has a very short and easy method of disposing of his share in the Willett's Point business. The fact of his confirmation throws the cloak of innocence over it all. Charity might do something, but the Senate vote does more. Mr. Schell made a speech on Friday night to his "Democratic fellow-citizens," in which he urged this vote as a conclusive refutation of all that "calumny" had said against his "private character." Such crowds as he addressed have a wonderful sympathy with "private character" when it is assailed. A whining complaint on this score is sure to tell. It was a nice trick on Mr. Schell's part, therefore, to treat the censures that have been showered on his public conduct as an attack on his "private character." He made sure of the sympathy of quite a number of his friends, who were perhaps fearful that their own private character might at some time be brought in question, and who were therefore eager to empty the vials of their wrath upon all who had been rash enough to assail Mr. Schell in that tender point.

It is scarcely needful to point out the absurdity of such a dodge. Mr. Schell's private character has not been in the least assailed, so far as we are aware—never, certainly, in the Times. His action in the Willett's Point affair was public action. It involved the public interest, and was just as thoroughly a public act, and as open to public examination, as anything he does in the direct discharge of the duties of his office. He was called on by the Secretary of War for his opinion about the value of property which the Government was about to purchase for the public use. To call that a private transaction, and to claim for it on that account exemption from public comment, is either a dishonest trick or a piece of ignoble cowardice. We shall very possibly have Mr. Floyd by-and-by putting in the same plea. It is quite possible that these acts may *affect* the private character of their authors; but that does not make them private acts. They relate to the public welfare; they affect the public interest; they robbed the public treasury; and the character as well as the exchequer of the country is affected by them. Mr. Schell degrades himself when he whines over censures upon these acts as "attacks on his private character."

But, having recognized the issue thus made as one which involved his "integrity," Mr. Schell takes a very curious method of meeting it. One would suppose that a man so sensitive about his honor as he professes to be, would have desired to clear it from all reproach by some open and conclusive demonstration. Mr. Schell acknowledges that the complaints made of his conduct in this transaction, really impeach his private character,—that, if they are true, his reputation for integrity must suffer from them. This issue is one of his own making. How does he meet it? By proving his innocence? By explaining his conduct? By clearing up the doubts and aspersions to which it has given rise? Not in the least. All this he regards as superfluous. "The issue thus raised," he says, "has been passed upon by one of the most august tribunals known to the Constitution, and the result is before you." That is to say—his nomination has been confirmed by the Senate;—and *that* is the conclusive and final refutation of all that has been said of his public conduct. Precisely *how* it answers the charges it may not be easy to see. Mr. Schell wrote to the Secretary of War that the Willett's Point property was worth $200,000, after he had been told by good judges that it was not worth half that sum,—and under circumstances which made it exceedingly probable, to say the least, that he gave this opinion in the interest, if not as a partner, of a combination which had been got up expressly to cheat the Government out of seventy or eighty thousand dollars. We do not see how this awkward fact is explained or disposed of by the Senate vote. We are not able to trace the logic by which that vote refutes a fact so well established, or averts the inference from it which seems unavoidable. Possibly Mr. Schell brought forward this argument because he deemed it the one best adapted to the taste and comprehension of his audience:—possibly, because he had no better one to offer, either to them or to the public at large. But it will scarcely stand the scrutiny it is sure to receive.

The Senate vote proves the willingness of that body to saddle Mr. Buchanan with the responsibility for the conduct of his subordinates. It proves this and nothing more. It was a necessity of party discipline. It indicates the extent to which public men have surrendered their own judgments, and their own convictions of right, to the dictates of party power, and the prospects of party success. The Democrats voted for Mr. Schell because he was the nominee of a Democratic President, who would be defeated in his rejection. The Republicans voted for him because they could make more capital by transferring his guilt to his Party, than by punishing it in his person. If Mr. Schell is satisfied with such an acquittal—given upon such grounds—and if he does not think it worth his while to protect his character by any other arguments than this, his enemies, if he has any, certainly can have neither the right nor the disposition to complain.

There is another feature of Mr. Schell's speech quite as ridiculous as its limping logic, and a good deal more disgusting. We mean its servile and mean-spirited sycophancy. It is quite natural that Mr. Schell should feel grateful to Mr. Buchanan for identifying his Administration with his misconduct, and shielding his subordinate at the expense of his own reputation and the welfare of his party. It is perfectly understood that Mr. Schell owes his confirmation to the President's personal efforts on his behalf. Mr. Buchanan considered himself responsible in the premises, and he exacted of Senators who sought his favor, the confirmation of his appointee. This was very self-sacrificing on the President's part, and deserved acknowledgment and gratitude on that of Mr. Schell. But certainly the confirmed Collector owed it to decency and to Mr. Buchanan's feelings not to bedaub him with such untempered mortar as he used on Friday night. It was probably admissible for him to speak of the President as having exhibited "administrative and executive talent of the highest order,"—for this formula of praise belongs to everybody and cannot, therefore, be omitted in any special case without offence. It has been bestowed upon Fernando Wood, General Nye, and Alderman Clancy, and could not be, therefore, properly or decorously refused to Mr. Buchanan. But when Mr. Schell goes on to say, that "*if* Jefferson laid the foundation stone of the Democratic temple,—*if* Jackson set its pillars and columns in graceful order,—it has been reserved for Buchanan to complete the mighty structure and present it to the world faultless in its symmetry and proportions,"—he degrades himself and needlessly lampoons the President. He casts unmerited doubt upon the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson. He undoubtedly meant to flatter his benefactor, and it is barely possible that he counted wisely upon the measure of sagacity to which his adulation was addressed. But if Mr. Buchanan is a gentleman of common sense, he will not thank the Collector for his awkward and belittling patronage.

Cottoning to England.

For a full-blown absurdity, commend us to the Charleston *Mercury*. The columns of that paper appear to be kept open for the reception of articles which have the look of waifs from an insane asylum. All the lunatics of the Palmetto State seem to use the *Mercury* as a ventilator of their whimsicalities. It generally comes to us charged with cottonade of the most fearfully explosive character. Cotton is King in South Carolina more completely than in Manchester, and Disunion is his prophet. We do not impute madness to the whole people of that chivalric State, on the subject of cotton, but, judging from the great number of communications which appear in the Charleston papers on that staple, in connection with disunion principles, we should say that the mania was alarmingly widespread in that part of the world.

A writer in the *Mercury* has lately advanced the most open and palpable treason to the Union, and not only openly advocated a dissolution of the Confederacy for no other purpose than to raise the price of cotton a few cents a pound, but has even proposed to throw the Southern Confederacy, when it should be formed, into the hands of Great Britain or any other European power that will take them under its protection, and save them the trouble and cost of governing themselves. The writer in question says:

"The South, under a separate Government, would be brought into direct commercial intercourse with England and Europe, and would be under no necessity of maintaining expensive steam lines, or a *military marine for the protection either of her trade or her seaboard—as the ships of other nations, laden with the rich products of her teeming soil, would be convoyed by, or enabled to traverse the ocean safely, under the guardianship of the navies of those nations, or of their respective Governments.*"

Sentiments like these we should hardly expect to come from a people that can count among their heroes such patriots as Marion and his men. But to this complexion the Palmetto mind has at last come, that for the sake of increasing their sales of cotton they are willing to sever themselves from the Union, give up the independence which has so long been their boast, and live under the protectorate of any European power that chooses to assume authority over them. This is the brilliant result which the South Carolinians have to promise their sister States that will join them in dissolving the Union. The *Mercury* imagines that under such a condition Charleston, Mobile and Savannah would be at once "placed under the gold droppings of the most enriching commerce ever enjoyed by any people," and "become Tyres immediately."

If there are many men in South Carolina who entertain such base and groveling sentiments, and who would barter their glorious birthright for such a miserable mess of pottage, the enemies of the "peculiar institution" could not possibly desire a more convincing evidence of the debasing influence of Slavery on the minds of the slaveholders. But we have the charity to believe that the strange effusions which the *Mercury* publishes are not reliable indications of the popular feeling of South Carolina. If they were, we should say that the next Anniversary of our National Independence ought not to be celebrated in the usual manner by the Palmettos, but as a day of humiliation, fasting, and gnashing of teeth generally.

How Political Contests are Managed Abroad.—Quite a new style of party warfare has been opened in England. We thought the bottom of this kind of argument had been reached here, when Mr. Jones, in our House of Representatives, said that Mr. Sherman complained of certain extravagant expenditures of the Executive because he had not been invited to dinner. But quite a crusade has been opened in England because certain persons *do* dine with their political opponents. Mr. Bright recently declared that large numbers of the country members had been seduced by Palmerston's evening parties. Mr. Disraeli, in his famous Slough speech, thought it a horrible thing that independent editors should be seen "simpering in the gilded saloons of the nobility." And the *Saturday Review*, by far the ablest and most intelligent, as well as the most independent journal published in London, joins in the cry, and attributes the Palmerstonism of the *Times* to the social enticements and flatteries with which the Ex-Premier has surrounded its Editor. A most remarkable change has certainly come over the *Times*. It has laid aside that Rhadamanthusian impartiality with which it used to thunder at every man of every party whose conduct it disapproved—and now puffs one party and pitches into the other, with almost as much vehemence as the merest party organ either there or here. But it belittles one's notions of the *Times*, to imagine it yielding to the seductions of Burgundy and Brussels Carpets. Samson, to be sure, was shorn of his strength by influences which great men ought to resist. But his fall seems less ignoble than the betrayal of the *Times* in the lap of the Delilahs of Cambridge House. At best, however, this style of attack does not seem particularly creditable to the political warfare of English life. It is scarcely in good taste to follow opponents into drawing-rooms, or to track them to dinner tables, in order to discover motives for their political conduct. These tricks have generally been considered the exclusive property of the least honorable class of political gladiators.

A Confidence Bank.

A telegram from Baltimore states that the "American Bank" in that City exploded on Saturday morning, with considerable circulation, as is supposed, at the West. A remark, true enough, no doubt, but scarcely necessary, accompanies this intelligence, to wit: that the bank in question was recently started "under doubtful circumstances." Every bank which is anywhere set on foot without adequate and readily convertible security for its circulation, is started under doubtful circumstances, and *prima facie* fraudulent,—no matter how many respectable names may be enrolled on its list of stockholders and directors. Substantial security, deposited and pledged, can alone be relied upon. Character and respectability go for nothing, so far as corporations are concerned. Nay, worse; they serve as baits to entrap the unwary. In our own State a reasonable provision has been made to secure bill-holders. The stocks and mortgages in the Bank Department at Albany will, in any ordinary contingency, save them from loss. And even in a crisis as severe and unusual as that of last Fall, the security amounted to a protection. It might not, if suddenly brought to the hammer, in the panic of that disastrous season, sell for enough to equal the face of the bills; but it was so large and its value so well understood, that no sacrifice became necessary. But, unfortunately, there are other States where no such guarantee exists, and where rotten banks are systematically started on speculation. They are invariably successful in their rascality. The readiness of our people to accept and give value for any piece of paper printed in the similitude of a bank-note is wonderful. It excites the utmost astonishment in England, where reasons are given for it not very flattering to our sagacity or ereditable to our morals. But while it is true that the community should be more careful, the responsibility rests upon those who, either as officers or agents of unsound banks, force their trashy issues into the hands of the people. When the fraud is very palpable they make no effort to obtain a home circulation, but send their money to distant points, where it is expected to remain till the bank explodes.

There is no scoundrelism greater than this, and its effects are all the worse because it is hardly considered disreputable. Morally, indeed, it must be placed upon the same level with counterfeiting, yet so long as wealthy and influential financiers engage in it, so long will a confiding public continue to be gulled. The evil presses most heavily upon the poor and the laboring classes, who are usually little skilled in the detection of doubtful money, and little able to undertake any criticism of whatever bank paper may be offered them.

The Sunday News-Boys' Cries.

New-York, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige me by stating that I neither signed nor authorized my name to be signed to the Sunday memorial. But from a conversation and explanations had with the gentleman who caused my name to be attached to the document I am satisfied that it was done through a misunderstanding, and that he believed he had authority to use my name.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD M. HOE.

We publish the above in explanation of a paragraph in the Times of Saturday. We are glad to see that the Sunday Press is improving in the tone of its comments upon the effort to promote the quiet of our streets on Sunday, and that, with one or two exceptions, it now takes a very common-sense view of the matter. The *Sunday Times*, it is only just to say, has not joined in the anti-religious outcry by which most of its Sunday cotemporaries met the movement, and the *Courier* also treats it in a becoming manner. The *Herald* perseveres in its infidel crusade, and with its usual self-complacency boasts that, in its contest with the religious world, "*Satan* really seems to have the best of the matter in this instance." Whatever other sins may be laid to the *Herald's* charge, disloyalty to its employer is not among them. It opens a crusade against religious books, and is very savage upon those publishers who prefer issuing sermons and pious books to sensation novels. "Hymns," it considers, "may do no harm—but we should bear in mind that a very large class of our fellow-citizens prefer lager-bier." The *Herald* is stanch and steadfast in behalf of its constituents.

We imagine most of the Sunday papers have come to the conclusion that this Anti-News-boy-on-Sunday movement will do them no serious harm,—partly because they do not depend for any considerable portion of their sales upon the shouting of news-boys on Sunday morning, and partly because the suppression of this nuisance is not very lasting. Our Police Commission made a great parade over the matter, but with very small results. The famous Order on the subject was a paltry piece of clap-trap which has served its purpose, and is already forgotten. The Police, we presume, have abandoned the attempt to suppress these cries—at all events they were not suppressed yesterday. The papers were cried about the streets quite as noisily as ever.

An Invention for the South.—What has befallen that promising steamboat enterprise which was to have connected the Southern seaboard with Orleans in France, and which gave rise to a lovely series of official documents, showing how simple and practicable was the scheme, and how enormous were the profits anticipated therefrom? When we last heard of it the Directors had obtained everything to further their plans, except the required capital. The profits of the enterprise had been carefully calculated, and it was rendered evident to the meanest (that is to say the Northern) capacity, that huge wealth lay in the bottom of the scheme. It is with no impertinent curiosity that we try to find out something about this young and hopeful enterprise. We wish merely to put it in the way of hearing something to its advantage.

In many narrow and worldly minds there exists—we state it diffidently—a prejudice against yellow fever. It cannot be accounted for, except on the mean and degrading ground that yellow fever kills. We simply assert the fact that the prejudice exists, and, therefore, we humbly submit, conflicts with the brilliant prospects of the Company. We would not dwell on this delicate point if we did not see a way of removing the prejudice—a way quite as feasible as that to Europe *vid* Orleans. A Britisher has recently invented a machine which not only makes ice by the square mile, but possesses the valuable property of reducing a given temperature to the healthy point. The inventor proposes to use it in Southern Hospitals, where virulent fevers, it is well known, succumb to no other doctor than Doctor Frost. The Britisher's mind, narrowed by oligarchical institutions and a base pandering to the practical, is unable to detect the full scope of his invention. If, however, *he* can see its usefulness in a Southern hospital, may not a free and enlightened Southern director see its application to an entire port? Here, then, is a ready way to grasp the commerce of New-York. Put a few machines into Charleston, import a quantity of great coats, and then for Independence and France. The healthfulness of a place has a great deal to do with its prosperity, and it may now be freely confessed—the remedy being at hand—that all that is needed to make a Southern port rival a Northern is a fair balance of vital prospects.

The Dickens Scandal.

We give below a card in which Mr. Dickens addresses the public concerning the rumors which have for some time been rife in London of his having separated from his wife, for reasons connected with a London actress. As this affair has thus been brought before the public, we give the following extract of a private letter in regard to it received yesterday:

London, Wednesday, June 8.

* * * "You will find Dickens' card in the *Times* of yesterday. The whole affair is a very sad one. —— told me a week ago that he had just seen Dickens that morning in regard to the circulation of stories to the discredit of D.'s domestic character. All London, you must know, had for some time been rife with legends concerning Dickens and an actress, with whom it was at last affirmed that the author of *David Copperfield* had eloped to Boulogne. Of these stories it was that —— had spoken as everybody was speaking, neither affirming nor denying, but simply repeating, and it was to silence these stories that Dickens sent for his friend last week, and that he yesterday published his card in the *Times*. He has indeed separated himself from his wife, but simply on the ground of an ancient and unconquerable incompatibility in their respective characters. For the future the young Mr. Dickens will act as the head of his mother's household, the daughters remaining with their father. Of the actress there is no question, save as the ever-open mouth of lying rumor, "for slander's mark was even yet" the conspicuous, and above all, the honorably conspicuous preachers of virtue, peace and domestic order. Surely, however, in this case, nothing is needed to quicken the pain which every lover of literature and every person of common feeling must experience on learning that, after so many years of unobtrusive private life, an illustrious author, who has bestowed infinite pleasure upon his cotemporaries, and done the world much true, good service, has been forced into making a public exposure of his most secret sorrows and of his most sacred misfortunes. Wherever the lying scandal goes, however, I am sure that all who value truth and justice will send the most unhappy realities of the case in its company: for if the case is not thereby much mended, something at least will be saved to the many whose faith in the wholesome lessons of *Pickwick*, *Master Humphrey's Clock*, and the *Christmas Stories* might else be shaken by the author's failure to achieve in his own life the ideas of peace and harmony which he has painted.

There is a story that Mr. Dickens means to go on the stage, but this I see no reason to believe. In a case like his, it seems but natural that he should seek a retirement and seclusion among his particular friends even more complete than that in which he has for some years lived."

This letter comes from a source which is entirely reliable, and states, we have no doubt, the exact truth of the case. The following is the

CARD OF MR. DICKENS.

From Household Words of Wednesday, June 9.

Three-and-twenty years have passed since I entered on my present relations with the public. They began when I was so young that I find them to have existed for nearly a quarter of a century.

Through all that time I have tried to be as faithful to the public as they have been to me. It was my duty never to trifle with them or to deceive them, or presume upon their favor, or do anything with it but work hard to justify it. I have always endeavored to discharge that duty.

My conspicuous position has often made me the subject of fabulous stories and unaccountable statements. Occasionally such things have chafed me, or even wounded me, but I have always accepted them as the shadows inseparable from the light of my notoriety and success. I have never obtruded any such personal uneasiness of mine upon the generous aggregate of my audience.

For the first time in my life, and I believe for the last, I now deviate from the principle I have so long observed, by presenting myself in my own journal in my own private character, and entreating all my brethren (as they deem that they have reason to think well of me, and to know that I am a man who has ever been unaffectedly true to our common calling) to lend their aid to the dissemination of my present words.

Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing, on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involves no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the whole origin, progress, and surrounding circumstances of which have been, throughout, within the knowledge of my children. It is amicably composed, and its details have now but to be forgotten by those concerned in it.

By some means, arising out of wickedness, or out of folly, or out of inconceivable wild chance, or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentations, most grossly false, most monstrous, and most cruel—involving not only me, but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge, if, indeed, they have any existence—and so widely spread that I doubt if one reader in a thousand will peruse these lines by whom some touch of the breath of these slanders will not have passed like an unwholesome air.

Those who know me and my nature, need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are irreconcileable with me as they are, in their frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare, then—and this I do, both in my own name and in my wife's—that all the lately whispered rumors touching the trouble at which I have glanced, are abominably false, and that whosoever repeats one of them after this denial will lie as wilfully and as foully as it is possible for any false witness to lie before Heaven and earth.

CHARLES DICKENS.

About one Democratic Paper and Four Little Dogs.—Two important decisions have recently been delivered in two important hemispheres. They are on widely different subjects, but, like all matters bearing on human civilization and progress, they converge to a certain abstract truth, which it may be well to put upon record. Concerning one of these we published an interesting account in our Saturday's paper, under the head "Interesting Libel Suit in Poughkeepsie." An orator was invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration in the city of Poughkeepsie. Like Louis Napoleon, at the siege of Boulogne, he went to conquer a peaceful victory with nothing but a speech and the eagle of his country. Like Louis Napoleon, too, he was premature. The political authorities of the city insisted that the bird was not the bird the Hard-Shell Democrats desired to have flown; that the speech was not the speech they wished to have spoken. Hereupon the orator commenced the painful operation of clipping the wings of his eagle, and—what was harder—of limiting the flight of his own tumultuous fancy. But the task was useless. The Fourth of July came; the orator was heard; his disgrace pronounced, and, discomfited, he left the town without even receiving the twenty-five dollars which were stipulated for the patriotic display. This was not all. A Hard-shell paper pitched into him soon afterwards with such astonishing unction, that for the sake of untold Fourths of July the orator commenced a libel suit against the editor. After a preliminary and inevitable trial and appeal the case was decided last week by Judge Brown, who awarded to the plaintiff the somewhat disparaging damages of *Three cents*. Thus ended the case of Sandford against the Dutchess *Democrat*.

The other decision to which we have referred occurred in the English Court of Exchequer. A gentleman brought an action against another gentleman to recover damages for injury done to a horse in consequence of a fright inflicted on the noble animal by the barking of four little dogs belonging to the defendant. In the first instance a verdict was given for the plaintiff, and here we have one point of resemblance between the two cases,—for Mr. Sandford also obtained an initial verdict in his favor. Subsequently, however, it was set aside, the Court laying it down as a rule of (canine) law that it was the nature of little dogs to bark at the heels of gallant steeds. And thus from not knowing the habits of little dogs the plaintiff lost his suit.

It seems to us that from a similar cause Mr. Sandford also lost his.

Nothing Like Leather.—The preëminence of Boston in the leather business, and all the branches of the boot and shoe business, we had supposed was a point which no one had ever attempted to dispute. They have in Boston a "Leather Exchange," the only institution of the kind, we believe, in the world; and, to confess the honest truth, it is a much finer and more impressive building than our Corn Exchange or Stock Exchange can boast of. But it seems that some New-York papers have gone to the extreme of placing this City above Boston in the shoe business. We are not at all surprised that Boston flares up under the injustice, and hurls back with indignant scorn the imputation upon her pretensions to preëminence in leather. The Boston *Journal* says:

"The magnitude of the boot, shoe and leather trade of Boston seems to be a continual source of annoyance to some New-York journalists. That Boston should control the trade is to them a humiliating spectacle, and provocative of many unjust and untruthful assertions, for the purpose of decoying trade from our market. Recently a New-York religious journal has put forth some feeble pretensions in behalf of New-York."

We admit with cheerfulness and resignation the magnitude of the shoe business in Boston, but we protest in the most solemn manner that we have never been in the least annoyed nor humiliated by the "spectacle" of Boston's greatness. But we cannot speak for any religious journal.

An Abolition Convention in Vermont.—The Green Mountain State is so thoroughly Anti-Slavery that it might be supposed an Abolition Party could have no mission there. Such would, undoubtedly, be the opinion of all practical people. Yet such is not the view taken by the Abolitionists. On the contrary, they regard all Anti-Slavery sentiment except the kind which bears their own peculiar brand as spurious and wicked. Accordingly, they recently assembled, not in great numbers to be sure, and nominated a State ticket.

Abolitionists, pure and simple, are certainly an extraordinary tribe. The telegraph informs us that in their Vermont Convention they appeared to be disaffected towards everybody, including themselves. We can well believe it, for of all material bodies, an Abolition meeting affords the most perfect illustration of infinite divisibility. No two can agree; and no one long agrees with himself. The only practical result is cultivation, beyond example or rivalry, of the faculty of vituperation. Platforms are framed which cannot become popular, and candidates nominated who cannot possibly be elected. This done, and the usual amount of sharp talking accomplished, these philanthropists, feeling themselves sufficiently fructified, adjourn for a year.

Unfortunate.—Mr. Patrick Lally, who has just been convicted, in Brooklyn, of manslaughter, and sent to State Prison, indites a farewell epistle in which he attributes his conviction to a "prejudiced community," and hopes no reliance will be placed on the "malicious charges" that have been made against him. Mr. Lally is an unfortunate individual. It has been his unhappy fate to live in a community which has "prejudices" against manslaughter. He ought to have lived in New-York.

City Items.

The afternoon meetings of the Sabbath School connected with Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington-square, closed yesterday. The school will assemble as usual every Sunday morning until the close of July. The school numbers 320 pupils, with 41 teachers, under the tuition of Mr. Ralph Wells, Superintendent, W. B. Taylor, Secretary. The school has a teachers' library, with 300 volumes, and a children's library, numbering over 700 volumes, under the care of J. H. Baker. The two Bible classes have 34 members. There is a Mission Sunday School, which has been recently organized at Convention Hall, on Morton-street, under the auspices of Dr. Hutton's Society. There are about 70 children present, usually, at this School, which promises to be a useful affair.

Quarantine Affairs.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, Capt. Smith, arrived from Havana on Saturday evening with about 150 passengers. At 7 o'clock last evening she was still detained at quarantine on account of sickness on board. Coming from a port where yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent, she would naturally be detained a reasonable time that she might be inspected, fumigated and cleansed; but the presence of a case of fever of a somewhat doubtful type, in the person of a lady passenger, is said to be the cause of the prolonged detention of the steamer.

As the warm weather increases, the fleet at Quarantine grows larger. Several vessels have also been sent to the lower anchorage whose presence at the upper Quarantine was deemed incompatible with the public health.

The preparations for breaking out and discharging the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna* are nearly complete, and the work will commence at once. The schooner *Amy Chase*, which has been chartered by the Navy Department as a tender, will be used to bring her stores to the quarantine dock.

Naval Intelligence.—From eleven to twelve hundred men are now employed in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Work on the sloop-of-war *Lancaster* is progressing. The usual monthly expenditure at the Yard is from forty-five to fifty thousand dollars, making over half a million annually.

The steamer *Fulton* is not ordered to Paraguay, as reported, but is to return home for repairs and fresh orders.

The U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, with the *Fulton*, was reported, at last accounts from Havana, to be cruising after the *Styx* and other British cruisers. They had made a call at Cardenas, and resumed their cruise, without being able to find the objects of their search.

The U. S. sloop *Portsmouth* will be hauled into the dry dock at Portsmouth in a day or two, to undergo extensive repairs. There is some talk of converting her into a steamer, but nothing definite has been decided upon. It will require about forty thousand dollars to pay off the officers and crew. One of the sailors on board, whose name is Rose, comes into the possession of forty thousand dollars by the decease of an uncle at the South. He still remains at his post, but, as is very natural, is somewhat elated by his good fortune.

Preparatory to paying-day, which will be either to-day or to-morrow, runners from Boston, and even, it is said, from New-York, are on hand in great numbers. Captain Foord has done all he could to shield them against the dangers that await them, by giving repeated lectures on temperance, &c., during the voyage. The city missionary has also, we understand, been twice on board, and sought, by advice and offers, to procure respectable boarding [illegible] save them from the hands of the land-sharks. It is to be hoped that his labors, together with that of other benevolent gentlemen, will be productive of [illegible]

Amusements.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND PIC-NIC.—For several weeks past the musical element in our City has been in a state of unusual fermentation. A project of a very large and generous character has been initiated, and will be carried out, we have good reason to believe, in the most ample manner on Sunday next, with a rural supplement on the following day. We refer, of course, to the Musical Festival announced in our columns of to-day, and to which we do we to direct the particular attention of our readers. It differs from general entertainments of this kind in the important respect that it is in no way a speculation, but simply a voluntary effort for charitable purposes. All the artists give their gratuitous services to the occasion, and, indeed, their enthusiasm is so great that they do more, and actually contribute to the necessary funds for carrying out the scheme. For some weeks past all the principal musicians of our City have been rehearsing the various items of the programme, one of which consists of BEETHOVEN'S great choral symphony. This massive work will be interpreted by an orchestra of 300 instrumentalists, and a chorus of 300 voices. Other works of the great [illegible] will also be given, and numerous solos by [illegible] CARRADORI, PERRING, and other artists. The [illegible] promises to be one of the most important [illegible]ven in America, and will assuredly merit the [illegible]upport of the public—particularly when it is [illegible]ered that the entire proceeds will be handed [illegible] benevolent purposes. The character of the [illegible], the object of the Festival, and other considerations excuse the day selected for the entertainment. On Monday, there will be a grand pic-nic at Jones Wood—one of those hearty rural gatherings of which the Germans possess the secret, and which have ever passed off in the most orderly and enjoyable way. We trust sincerely that this Festival will meet with the patronage it merits.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Matinée, on Saturday, was magnificently attended, and passed off in an entirely satisfactory manner,—albeit Signor BRIGNOLI's efforts in "Massaniello" were neither great nor successful. Madame LAVIGNE was a graceful *Fenella*, but the part requires more pantomimic power than she possesses. The most acceptable features of the entertainment were Madame GAZZANIGA's introduced Spanish song, the "Orange Girl," and the last act of the "Favorita." In the latter all were good, and Madame GAZZANIGA great.

To-night the opera of "Sappho," by PACINI, will be [illegible]ed for the first time in many years. It has [illegible]efully and laboriously prepared; the orches- [illegible]horus considerably augmented, and an ad- [illegible]band added for stage effect. The acting op- [illegible]es are very great, and of these we may rest [illegible] Madame GAZZANIGA will fully avail herself [illegible] the *rôle* of the heroine that Madame GAZ- [illegible]won her first laurels in Italy. Miss ADELAIDE [illegible], BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GASSIER, and all the other [illegible]bers of the company are in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—On Saturday evening the RAVELS made their last appearance at this house, which was crowded for the occasion. It is said that these artists, who have for so many years delighted old and young New-York, will now leave the stage, but we already hear rumors of a partial reorganization. The Brothers were called out, and each in his turn made a little speech appropriate to the occasion, and complimentary to the American eagle.

To night Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN commences a farewell engagement at this house, with the advantage of a good company to support her. SHAKESPEARE'S "Henry the Eighth" is selected for the occasion.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The regular season at this house came to a close on Saturday evening. It will soon be reopened, and for the present will be occupied by the French Vaudeville company, formerly at the Metropolitan Music Hall. "Dalilah" is announced for to-morrow night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This house closed for the season on Saturday night.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—M. ADONIS, a French Wizard of very decided ability, made his first appearance here on Saturday night, to a very slim but appreciative audience. The wonders of slight of hand and *diabierie* in general have been expositated efficiently by many of M. ADONIS' predecessors, and we are not sure that M. ADONIS adds anything new to the stock of wonders; but the cleanness and rapidity with which he performs his tricks—particularly that truly wonderful one, the aerial suspension—is beyond praise. His entertainment is just the sort of thing for the young folk. M. ADONIS performs to-night.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.—A series of classic plays will be given at the Metropolitan Music Hall—rechristened for the occasion—the first of which takes place on Wednesday. The tragedy of "Electra" is selected for the occasion. Mr. PRAY is the "Director Dramatist."

BOWERY THEATRE.—A dramatic version of Ned Buntline's story, called "Saul Sabberday, the Idiot Boy," will be presented here to-night for the first time, followed by the "Blacksmith of Deal" and the "Village Gardener."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Right of Search," "Magic Hands," and "Ticklish Times" will be played here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "triumphantly superior" drama of "Jessie Wharton, the Traitor's Daughter," will be repeated here during the week. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The beautiful panorama of the Hudson River, Negro Eccentricities and Minstrelsy are the items of to-night's bill.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—Hits at the times, burlesques, and Ethiopian music are the attractions at the popular Hall, No. 444 Broadway.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

The Committee of the Common Council on the removal of President MONROE's remains met on Saturday. Mr. SCOTT, Mayor TIEMANN's private Secretary, was appointed private Secretary of the Committee. He read a letter from a house in Broadway, offering a metal burial-case. The offer was accepted by the Committee, and the letter was ordered on file. The Secretary next read the following, which was forwarded by the Richmond Committee:

RICHMOND, June 15, 1858.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:

The committee appointed to superintend the removal of the remains of President MONROE have wished to consult the proposed ceremonies in honor of this memory, and having originally intimated that to be their purpose and desire through the Secretary of the Commonwealth, they determined to await your action before making any definite arrangements themselves. In the meantime the agent of the Virginia Steamship Company kindly offered the steamship *Jamestown* to the Committee, and as Mr. GOVERNEUR had suggested the 4th of July as the day, either for the disinterment or reinterment, that day happening on Sunday, and the steamer leaving on the 3d, the committees think that the convenience and wishes of all parties would be best served by fixing upon Saturday as the proper day for the proposed ceremonies. This arrangement, merely anticipating the celebration of the 4th of July in New-York, and delaying it one day in Richmond, they believe would not materially interfere with the usual public demonstrations, and would satisfy officers commanding military posts along the route of travel, would be agreeable to the civil and military authorities in Virginia, and altogether, would secure a more general and convenient manifestation of respect for the memory of the illustrious dead. With those views our Committee have accepted the offer of the steamer *Jamestown* for the 3d, and with great deference they hope that this arrangement will be agreeable to yourself and the Committee associated with you. They have made no programme and will cheerfully yield to the City authorities of New-York in any demonstration of respect they may think proper to make on this interesting occasion. Mr. WISE and myself will be in New-York on the 26th inst., when we will have the honor of seeing and conversing with you in person.

With great respect,
GEORGE W. MUMFORD,
Secretary of the Committee in Richmond.

The Committee of Arrangements reported that they had inspected the steamer *Jamestown*, and considered her well adapted for the purpose for which she is offered.

A discussion then arose as to the military corps that should form the guard and escort. Captain BASWELL advocated the claims of the Eighth Regiment, and Lieutenant TURNBULL spoke for the Seventh. Colonel VOSBURGH stated that the 71st had not been a competitor for the honor.

A resolution that the 8th Regiment should form the guard and escort was offered, but was not carried.

Councilor BASWELL offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee accept the services of the 8th Regiment New-York State Militia as an escort and guard of honor to escort the remains of the late President of the United States, JAMES MONROE, to the City Hall, till they are removed therefrom.

Resolved, That this Committee accept the services of the 7th Regiment New-York State Militia as an escort and guard of honor to accompany the remains from the City Hall to Richmond, Va., provided the Regiment will bear its own expenses of travel, maintenance, &c.

General SANDFORD here entered the Committee-room and was informed by the Chairman of the action of the Committee respecting the services of the militia.

General SANDFORD observed that the action of the Committee afforded him much pleasure, and, as commander of the militia, it met his entire approbation.

A discussion arose as to the hour at which the ceremonies should commence.

General SANDFORD thought that 4 o'clock in the afternoon would be the best time, as the heat of the day would then be over, and as a greater number of people would have an opportunity of witnessing the procession than at an earlier hour. He believed that the civil and military bodies would be ready to move punctually at the hour appointed, and, therefore, he did not think 4 o'clock too late.

A resolution adopting the suggestion having been adopted, the Committee adjourned till Tuesday, and then went into private session for the purpose of drawing up a programme.

Coronation of a Portraic of the Blessed Virgin at St. Mary's Church, Hoboken.

Yesterday the ceremony of the solemn coronation of a picture of the Virgin was celebrated at the church dedicated to "Our Lady of Grace," in Hoboken, of which the Rev. Father CAUVIN is pastor. The painting, which is one of great artistic beauty, was presented to the Rev. gentleman by the late Duke of Genoa; the coronal is the gift of the widowed Duchess. This rite, though of rare occurrence here, is said to be one of great antiquity, and is not unfrequent in the Catholic countries of the European continent. The officiating prelate was the Right Rev. Dr. BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark; he was assisted by several clergymen from the parishes adjoining that of St. Mary's.

The church was crowded with worshippers, drawn thither probably not so much from motives of mere curiosity as for the purpose of obtaining the plenary indulgence granted by the Pope to all who should be present on the occasion. At the termination of the ceremony, which is one of much simplicity and significance, a grand High Mass, *coram episcopo*, was solemnized. After the Gospel, Bishop BAYLEY preached a sermon, in which he explained the meaning of the act of coronation, and severely reproved Anti-Catholics for their persistent misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine and practice. As an illustration of the ignorance of Catholicity evinced by men who are even regarded as the most intelligent, he stated, that some years since a question arose among Presbyterians—he did not know whether it was in the new or old school, and it did not matter much—in regard to the validity of Catholic baptism. The question was raised in an assembly, or a synod, or a convention, or whatever it might be called, and referred to a committee composed, of course, of the most eminent members of the body. A Catholic priest—now a distinguished Bishop of the Church—happened to be passing by the place where the assembly met, and went in. Whilst there, the Committee made their report, in which they declared that Catholic baptism was invalid, *because in the Catholic Church they baptize with oil, not water!* Now, if this was the mode in which so-called learned men disposed of Catholic doctrines, how much more absurd were the opinions entertained of them by the ignorant. One of the standing charges against Catholicity was, that GALILEO was tortured in a prison in the Inquisition because he held to the Copernican system; but those who made the charge forget to state that the author of the Copernican system was himself a priest, and had dedicated his work to a pope, and that at the very time GALILEO was in prison, the same system was being taught in the Roman College. So far as Protestants were concerned, Catholics were nothing but idolaters; and if Catholics went out of their way to allay what were called Protestant prejudices, they incurred so much useless labor. If one were to rise from the dead and contradict their statements of Catholic belief, they would say he was sent by Beelzebub, and go on and tell the old story. Whether, therefore, Catholics put a crown on the head of the Madonna or not, was very little likely to change Protestant opinion. But, fortunately for Catholics, they were under no obligation of taking the least heed of Protestant opinions, or rather, they were under an obligation of not taking the least heed of them. According to the Catholic Church, we knew that the Virgin Mary was the mother of God—not the mother of his humanity merely, but the mother of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, perfect God and perfect Man, and who, from the moment of his conception, was perfect God and perfect Man. After the adorable sacrifice of the Mass, there was no devotion more pleasing to God than that by which we sought to elevate the privileges of His blessed mother. How little did Protestants understand either Catholic thoughts or feelings, or the Catholic religion, when they found fault with them because they regarded this homage as in any manner interfering with the homage due to God, or the blessed Lord, alike her Saviour and ours. In conclusion, he called to the minds of his hearers, as Catholics, the practical point taught by all the Catholic Fathers and Doctors of the Church, viz.: That that high dignity which the blessed Virgin enjoys in Heaven, from her Son, is her reward, not merely as the Mother of God, but more especially for the fidelity with which she availed herself of the graces which He gave her, and for her obedience to His Word. The way by which the Blessed Virgin went to Heaven, was the way by which every one might go there. And if they all listened to and obeyed the word of God, in the same spirit and with the same simplicity as she did, though they might not hope to partake of her peculiar privileges, yet they might have a well-founded hope that they would also one day receive from her divine Son a crown of immortal light, and they might all say, in the language of the Apostle, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of glory, which God, the righteous judge, will give to me at that day."

The Bishop then resumed the Episcopal chair, and mass was continued. After the *Ite missa est*, he gave the Papal benediction. Subsequently the pastor read the brief from the Holy See, granting a plenary indulgence to all who worthily approached the sacraments on the anniversary of the coronation.

Mass was concluded, and the congregation dispersed.

The Cangemi Trial—Verdict of Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—June 18.

Before the Hon. Judge WRIGHT.

The Judge resumed his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Jurors were then called into Court. In reply to the question whether they had agreed,

The Foreman said there was a difficulty with regard to the testimony of Rollins, on the point as to whether he testified that he had seen two men running from the corner of Grand-street.

The Judge referred to the District-Attorney's minutes, from which it appeared that Rollins swore he had seen two men running away—that he heard the snap of a pistol—and on looking towards the corner of Grand, saw the policeman fall, and a man running out from under the awning, near the shoe-store; that was a small, stout man, with thick whiskers, and so dark complexioned that he thought he was colored; the other man whom he saw running away was much taller.

Again the Jury retired, and after the expiration of about ten minutes, returned into the Court-room, which was now crowded with spectators.

The question was again put to them: "Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"—to which the Foreman answered, We have.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, how say you, is Michael Cangemi, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty!

Mr. Ashmead—I ask that the jurors be polled.

The Cleark asked each of the Jurors in turn: "Is that your verdict?" to which each replied affirmatively.

Mr. Ashmead objected to the form of question put to the jurors; each, he stated, should be asked, was his verdict guilty or not guilty.

The Judge said that either form was correct.

The Judge then told the Jurors that they were discharged until Monday; but, in compliance with the request of the Foreman that they be not required to sit longer, which was said by the District-Attorney to be the usual practice in such cases here, he consented to excuse them for the remainder of the term. They were discharged accordingly.

The prisoner was then remanded to the General Term, by whom he will be sentenced. Whether any attempt will be made to obtain a new trial on the exceptions taken on that just terminated, is not very clear.

The prisoner received the verdict with great composure. His bearing during the entire investigation was characterized by a calmness approaching stolidity.

At the request of Mr. Ashmead, Cangemi was allowed to remain in Court until Mr. Cristadoro, who had been sent for, came and interpreted between them.

A very animated conversation followed between the prisoner and his counsel. The latter then left, and, soon after, the Court was adjourned for the day.

Cangemi was then removed to the Tombs, his passage thither being witnessed by a large crowd, rather approximating to a rabble.

The General Term sits again on the 26th of June.

TWO EX-CONCILMEN AIDING IN THE ESCAPE OF A PRISONER—THEIR ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

On Friday afternoon Officer RICH, of the First Precinct, arrested a man named MARTIN MULLIN, whom he found conducting himself in a disorderly manner. The officer took his prisoner to the Tombs, but there was no magistrate there to attend to the case. After waiting an hour and a half, and no magistrate appearing, the officer took his prisoner over to a saloon opposite the Tombs, to allow him to wash the blood and dirt off his face. The prisoner stepped into a back room, and as the officer moved a few steps away, he quickly darted out of the place into the street. Ex-Councilman HUGH O'DONNELL, of the Sixth, and Ex-Councilman MIKE SMITH, of the Fourteenth Councilmanic Districts, happening to be on hand, and feeling an interest in MULLIN, at once shut the door to prevent the officer from pursuing the prisoner. The officer was not to be out-generaled by such interference, and at once broke through a glass door, and gave chase after the runaway, whom he speedily arrested.

Having disposed of MULLIN, the officer went in pursuit of the ex-officials, and soon took them into custody. He conducted them to the Tombs, and there being no magistrate in attendance, they were each taken to the Sixth Ward Station-House and locked up in a cell, where they remained until nearly 7 o'clock, when Justice BRENNAN having been sent for, kindly came to their assistance, and released them from their temporary durance.

ATROCIOUS WIFE-MURDER.

A Woman Kicked to Death by her Husband—The Murderer Arrested—Coroner's Inquest.

At 11 P. M., on Friday, JOHN LYONS, residing in the tenement house No. 494 Greenwich-street, came home intoxicated and commenced abusing his wife and beating her. Seizing her by the arms he flung her two or three times around the room and then let her fall upon the floor, after which he kicked her with great violence several times in the right side. The woman lay helpless, and after a while was lifted up and laid on a bed in the room. She lingered in great pain until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died.

The Eighth Ward Police were directly apprised of the death of the woman, and officer VAN BUREN hurried to the house and arrested LYONS. The people in the house, with the exception of GARRETT RILEY and his wife, who occupied the adjoining room, knew nothing of the affair until after the arrest of the husband. RILEY, who is a brother of the deceased, keeps a liquor-store on the first floor. A small room behind this is occupied by himself and wife as a sleeping apartment, adjoining which, in the rear, is the room occupied by the deceased and her husband.

The alleged murderer is an Irish laborer, about thirty years of age, and for the past eight years has been employed in the sugar refinery of GREEN, TURNER & Co., in King-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets. He has generally been very attentive to his business, and always conducted himself with the utmost propriety, excepting when under the influence of liquor. When not intoxicated he has treated his wife with kindness, and no jealousy or other cause is assigned for his present murderous assault.

At 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, Coroner GAMBLE held the inquest. Julia Riley, a sister of the deceased, was the first witness sworn. She testified that the deceased was married to the prisoner about five years ago, and that since their marriage they had occupied apartments in the same house with her and her husband; the prisoner always treated his wife kindly, excepting when under the influence of liquor; on Friday evening he had been drinking freely, and became quite noisy; at 11 o'clock he went into his room, in company with Thomas Pepper; the deceased tried to pacify him and induce him to go to bed; he pushed her away from him; this was all the violence she saw him use, as she immediately left the room; in a minute or two afterwards she head her sister cry out that she was hurt; she immediately ran into the room and saw the deceased lying on the floor; she helped to put her on her bed; at 4 o'clock in the morning she died; the prisoner left the room and went up stairs; her sister thought she would get well, and for that reason they did not call a physician.

Thomas Pepper testified that he boarded with Riley; he came home about 11 o'clock and found the prisoner and others in the liquor-store drinking; the prisoner was very much intoxicated; Lyons went into his room and he followed after him; the deceased attempted to quiet her husband as he was making a good deal of noise; Lyons took hold of her hand and threw her around the room; he then hit her twice with his fist, knocking her down; she fell upon the floor, near a table; as she fell he kicked her in the side; the deceased complained immediately of being hurt, and he assisted in putting her on the bed; the prisoner directly afterwards went up stairs with him and slept in his bed; about 4 o'clock in the morning an officer came up stairs and arrested him on a charge of having murdered his wife.

Officer Van Buren, of the Eighth Ward, testified that he arrested Lyons while in bed, and took him to the Station-house.

Drs. Finnell and Ferguson, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, testified that death was caused by a rupture of the liver, producing hemorrhage, which was the immediate cause of death.

The case was then given to the Jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said BRIDGET LYONS came to her death by internal hemorrhage, by a rupture of the liver, caused by being kicked in the right side by her husband, JOHN LYONS, JUNE 18, 1858, at No. 494 Greenwich-street.

The prisoner was examined by the Coroner. He stated that he was thirty years of age; that he was born in Ireland, and was a laborer by occupation. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he replied: "I was drunk at the time, and had no intention to injure deceased. I have no recollection whatever of the occurrence." Following his examination, he was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased had been married to LYONS about six years. She has one child living, and buried an infant child about a month ago. She is 28 years of age, and is reported to have been a very peaceful, temperate and reputable woman.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Emetics as Detectives—A Counterfeiter's Stomach Uttering Spurious Bills—Spicy Times at Police Head-quarters.

A young German, giving his name as Frederick W. Koehler, about ten days ago made some trifling purchase at the jewelry store of Tiffany & Co., in Broadway, and gave in payment a counterfeit five-dollar bill on the John Hancock Bank, of Boston, Mass. The spurious character of the bill not being detected, the right change was given to Koehler, and he left chuckling over his success. Emboldened by his good fortune, Koehler called again on Saturday afternoon, thinking to make a second brilliant hit in exchanging worthless bills for first-class jewelry and reliable currency. One of the clerks happened to remember his countenance, but did not allow the fact to be known until Koehler, having selected some minor article, gave him a second counterfeit five on the John Hancock Bank, from which to take the change. The clerk at once reminded him of his previous transaction, and politely requested him to wait a few minutes until the cashier could hunt up the other bill, when he would give him an opportunity to redeem it. Koehler assumed utter ignorance in the matter, but said he would make the matter all right if they could make it clear that he had given them a worthless bank note.

A messenger was sent around to the Police head-quarters for an officer. Koehler evidently began to think he was standing on delicate ground, for he soon began to manifest some impatience at the time consumed by the cashier in looking for the bad bill. He finally declared that he had very urgent business elsewhere, and expressed a willingness to give good money for the bill in question rather than be subjected to further delay. The clerk took the good money offered, but had hardly finished counting it when the officer arrived. Introducing his customer to the officer, he told the latter he would leave him to dispose of his new acquaintance as he deemed most consonant to the ends of justice, at the same time telling the officer that his prisoner had mysteriously swallowed something during his detention, and he had no doubt but that he had taken this mode to put out of the way any further spurious issues that he might have had in his possession. Koehler immediately assumed a very virtuous indignant look at the imputation so boldly uttered against him, but directly changing his look of anger to one of benignant complacency, he assured the officer that he was willing to go before any Police Magistrate and submit himself to any legal examination of his character or person, and if necessary have all his pockets searched, even to the pockets in the coat of his stomach.

The officer took his prisoner to the Police head-quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets. Capt. Walling and the score of indefatigable "shadows" he keeps about him were quietly seated in the room allotted for their use, some fanning themselves to keep cool, a few smoking cigars, and all earnestly engaged in talking over the decision just announced by the Court of Appeals touching the claim set up by the old Police. The fanning, the smoking and the animated discussion suddenly terminated upon the entrance of Officer Sampson and his prisoner. The officer promptly communicated all the facts connected with the arrest. Captain Walling and his men carefully scrutinized the countenance of the prisoner—not one remembered his having seen him before—and that he was a "cully" all at once agreed. The Captain searched him—a few dollars in good bills were in his porte-monnaie—a gold watch chain was suspended from his fob, with no watch at the hidden end—a gold tooth-pick was in his vest pocket—a blank book, with a few unintelligible memoranda written in it, was in his side coat pocket—but nothing of a suspicious character was found. The prisoner submitted gracefully to the search. At its close the following brief dialogue ensued:

Prisoner—Well, I hope now, Sir, you are satisfied that I don't carry any bad stuff with me. I trust I can now go home about my business.

Captain—My officer tells me that he has reason to believe that you have swallowed some counterfeit bills.

Prisoner—Not I, Sir, I do all my business square and above board—it is some of the nonsense of that pusillanimous clerk.

Captain—A slight emitic would tell the story. It will take but a moment to clear yourself. [Laughter among the "shadows," as though the serious Captain intended a joke.]

Prisoner—Clear myself! do you suppose that I am going to degrade myself by taking any d—d emetic?

Captain—Degrade or otherwise, I consider it my duty to try the thing on.

Prisoner—(waxing wroth and putting himself in an indignant attitude)—I'd like to see you try it on! If a man touches me I'll be —— if I don't thrust my fist down his throat and give him an emetic that will throw his boots and big toes out of his mouth.

Capt. Walling gave the prisoner to understand that he must submit to the operation, and that he had better do it quietly, at the same time instructing one of his men to get an emetic. As the emetic was handed to the prisoner he made some very wry faces, but seeing he was fairly in for it he gulped down the dose, saying, as he swallowed it, "I have just taken dinner at upper Taylor's, and I don't like to unsettle my dinner right after having settled for it."

Several minutes elapsed, but no indication of the recent dinner showed itself. Captain Walling being determined to make a thorough job of it, ordered another emetic, which the young man swallowed even more reluctantly than the first. It was found that this was also likely to fail, and the Captain insisted on his taking a tumbler of warm salt water, as a sort of top-off. The latter had the desired effect. Amid the chunks of meat, lumps of potato, segments of asparagus and undigested strawberries, four counterfeit bills were found. They had been compressed into such a small compass that a pretty rigid search was made before they were discovered. The bills were unrolled, and proved to be a counterfeit three on the Hancock Bank, of Ellsworth, Me.; a counterfeit bill of similar denomination on the Granite Bank of Connecticut, and two counterfeit ones on the Yates County Bank, this State. The prisoner was evidently surprised at the appearance of the bills, for he had, no doubt, too exalted an opinion of his stomach to think it would be guilty of uttering counterfeit money. There was a great deal of laughing among the detectives at the result, while the prisoner was marched off to a cell. Koehler will be taken before a Police Magistrate for examination this morning. He says his age is twenty-three, and that he lives in Hoboken. Though a German, he speaks good English, dresses well, and altogether has the air and bearing of a nice young man.

SPECULATION IN BOGUS GOLD-DUST.—A man giving his name as Charles Radcliffe, was arrested yesterday, charged with swindling George Belize, of No. 265 Centre street, out of $640, by palming off upon him bogus gold-dust. He showed to Mr. Belize an ounce of genuine gold-dust, and stated that the rest was of the same description, and inasmuch as it had been stolen from an Express Company, he was anxious to get rid of it, and would sell the whole at the rate of $10 an ounce. Mr. Belize, unwilling to allow such an opportunity for a splendid bargain to pass, bought the whole of the dust, and afterwards found that the sample ounce was the only valuable part of it. The accused was taken before a magistrate, but Belize concluded to back down from a prosecution, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—Thomas C. Dusenbury, a genteel-looking young man, who obtained a suit of clothes some time since from Dunham & Brokaw, tailors, in the Bowery, and failed to pay for them, but who on trial was discharged, was rearrested Saturday, for treating William Curry, a Bowery tailor, in the same way. In the last case he had the clothes sent to Delmonico's, where he met the messenger, and, under the pretence of taking them up stairs to show them to his wife, gave the messenger the slip. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to answer a charge of swindling.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Theo. Thomas and Henry Nanifen were arrested on Saturday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the National Bank of Boston, at the store of Edward Gremun, No. 239 Bowery. They were searched, and $60 in counterfeit money was found in the cravat of Nanifen. The two prisoners were taken before Justice STEERS and held for examination.

BURGLARY.—A locksmith named David P. Pullis was arrested Saturday charged with breaking into the premises of Martin Calsing, locksmith, No. 411 Eighth-avenue, and stealing a quantity of keys and locks. A portion of the stolen property was found at the residence of the accused. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him in default of $1,000 bail

REARRESTED.—John Smith, *alias* Buck Langdon, who escaped a few evenings since from Jefferson Market Prison, was rearrested Saturday by Officer Curry, of the Eighteenth Ward. A new kit of burglars' tools was found on him. He was locked up to await examination.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About 8 o'clock last evening, as the South Ferry boat *Brooklyn* was entering her slip on the New-York side, a man, (name unknown,) while intoxicated, fell overboard. He would no doubt have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Messrs. H. A. and N. F. Mason, Hell-Gate Pilots.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—William Loftus was arrested yesterday, charged with having, through false representations, secured the loan of $1,500 from Mr. John E. Garner, of Buffalo. The accused was sent to Buffalo to answer the charge.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—William Van Nest, aged 60, a hand car-man, was run into, Saturday evening, in Centre-street, by a horse and cart, driven by Thos. Manhan, injuring him very severely. Manhan was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of WM. CONNELL, a boy 14 years of age, who died from burns, caused by camphene. The deceased, who was visiting a cousin at No. 130 East Broadway, was trying to make a fire in the range, when he found some camphene on the kindling wood. The camphene blazed up, setting fire to his clothes, and burning him so seriously that he died. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, Saturday, on the body of MATHEW BOYNTON, an Irish laborer, 30 years of age, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs while intoxicated.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JAMES MULHOLLAND, a young man who lived at the corner of New and Beaver streets, on Saturday evening, while in bathing at the foot of Pier No. 5, East River, was drowned. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.—On Saturday night, at 11½ o'clock, while some carpenters were at work in the two-story frame building No. 822½ Broadway, the shavings accidentally caught fire from the lamp. The portion of the building in which the fire originated was being fitted up for a cigar store. The fire communicated to the boot store of WM. BIXBY, in the same building, and before it was extinguished his loss by fire and water amounted to $500, which is uninsured. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000. It is owned by PETER LORILLARD, and the loss is covered by insurance.

IN FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.—At 1 o'clock Saturday morning a two story stable in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, owned and occupied by MICHAEL FALLIHEE, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss about $600. Fully insured.

IN WOOSTER-STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the bakery of E. S. VAIL, No. 137 Wooster-street, and damaged it $300. No insurance.

IN EIGHTY FOURTH STREET.—At 1 A. M. Saturday some person set a bale of hay on fire in the stable of JOSEPH MILLER, in Eighty-fourth-street. Fortunately, the fire was immediately discovered and speedily extinguished.

☞ **Removed.**—The American Express Company have removed their Office and business to their new and commodious Dépôt, Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Hudson-st., between Duane and Jay sts

☞ **How Mrs Crane Cured Mr. Crane of Jealousy.**

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

Says Mrs. Crane to Mr Crane,
"I really think you're jealous!
You frown so if I chance to look
At any well-dressed fellows;
You cock your hat, you knit your brows,
And look as though you'd eat me—
I'm really thankful, Mr. Crane,
You've not yet tried to beat me!"

"I do confess," said Mr. Crane,
"Although I ne'er suspected
The faith you pledged me long ago,
I am vexed and dejected
To see you on Tom, Harry, Dick,
Bestow those glances tender,
Which, if you were a dutcous wife,
To me alone you'd render."

The lady laughed, "Why, Mr. Crane,
My plot has then succeeded;
In vain to make you mind your dress,
For weeks and months I've pleaded.
But I declare that never more
I'll look at any others,
If you will only buy your clothes,
As they do, at SMITH BROTHERS."

The husband gave a glad consent,
And looks more spruce than ever;
From Mrs. Crane the fops in vain
To win a smile endeavor—
And Mr. Crane thus freed from pain,
And jealousy of others,
Saves fully TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
BY DEALING WITH SMITH BROTHERS,

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **A Card.**

MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that having established a manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE,

They are now engaged in preparing a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., &c.

OF ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

the whole of which will be finished and ready for sale ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE.

and to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor or expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

OUR STANDARD WILL BE

as fine as is compatible with durability (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & BROOME-ST.

☞ **Ladies**—Whatever desirable style or workmanship sought for in Gaiters, youths' and children's shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. Gentlemen's patent leather boots, shoes and slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

FOR THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Popular Trade in Mantillas.**

W. B. MACKENZIE

Will open a large assortment of MANTILLAS, per *Africa*, on Monday, June 21. Fashions for June.

No. 294 Canal-st., Broadreth Building.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond's**

SUMMER FASHIONS

for 1858

Note these facts—which can be verified by comparison and inquiry—that our stock of Summer Clothing for Men and Boys includes

MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES;

That in point of variety and freshness it is unequaled; that it is characterized by

EXTREME CHEAPNESS;

That it affords the best opportunities for the instant outfit, alike of

FATHERS AND SONS;

That for all who are limiting their expenses to suit the times our stock of fashionable Summer Clothing affords the

BEST OPPORTUNITY IN NEW-YORK

to obtain elegant apparel at a

SMALL COST.

Take notice of our trade motto.

"ONE PRICE AND NO REDUCTION."

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Yo, Heave O.**

We have still a COMPLETE assortment of Straw Hats

Of the above shape, NOW SO MUCH WORN by the YOUNG GENTS of this City, in WHITE and BROWN colors, by the case

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines**—Office No. 488 Broadway, (corner of Broome-st.)

Send for a circular. Machine Twist &c.

Agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post Office.

"These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times.*

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines**

Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP.

Office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skil fully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**

"They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.*

They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED

BEEKMAN—ERICKSON.—In this City, on Friday, June 11, by the Rev. John Quincy Adams, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN to Miss ARABELLA ERICKSON, both of this City.

DU BOIS—CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. Fredk. G. Clark, Mr. JAMES G. DU BOIS to Miss JANE C., daughter of Benj. M. Clark, Esq., all of this City.

BEATT—TOMPKINS.—At Red Mills, Putnam Co. N. Y., on Sunday, June 13, by the Rev. Joseph C. Foster, Mr. FRANK HYATT to Miss SARAH FRANCES TOMPKINS.

GRAHAM—WATSON.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 16 by the Rev. G. M. Howard, WM. GRAHAM, Jr., of Bellevue, Iowa, to HATTIE, daughter of the late Judge Watson.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, June 20, ARABELLA ERICKSON, wife of Benjamin F. Beekman, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist Church, in Broome st., on Tuesday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

STRONG.—In this City, on Saturday, June 19, ELLA, daughter of Geo. E. and Eleanor Strong, a

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXCELlent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, fine laundress, or nurse and seamstress; feels fully competent to give satisfaction in either capacity, having served as such in the first private families in the City; served as such in the first private families in the City; humble, strong and willing to try and please; good plain seamstress, and particularly fond of children; highly recommended from her last employer, where she lived one year. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 34th-st., top floor, to-day and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent person, as lady's maid and seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and doing ladies' fine muslins; would be willing to assist in chamber work; would have no objection to going in the country. Good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do up ladies' fine muslins if required, and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go to the country; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable character, good education, and in every respect entirely qualified, a situation in a genteel family, to take the entire charge. Would have no objection to teach two or three small children. Country preferred. Address M. O. C., Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid or regular waitress; will do the work of a private family, at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT, economical and trustworthy girls. One to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Wishing to make themselves generally useful; will be found perfectly efficient and trusty. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LIGHT COLORED GIRL, FROM the island of Jamaica, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, or assist in sewing; she would be glad to go out of town for the Summer; she may be seen at No. 21 East 25th-st., at the house of a lady with whom she has lived, and who is her reference as to character and capacity.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL OF INDUSTrious habits, a situation to do general housework, or good plain cooking, baking, &c.; is a most excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; can milk if required, and produces the most satisfactory City references for being a hard-working, obliging and trustworthy servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing, who is capable of doing either; no objection to going a short distance into the country; the best City reference can be given at her present situation. Call at No. 21 Gramercy park, 20th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable English Protestant girls: one as professed cook and the other as chambermaid; both to do the washing and ironing; they bring six years' reference from their last place; apply for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City references, a situation. Can do fine washing, ironing and laundry work generally in a small family; a situation as chambermaid would be acceptable. No objection to the country for the summer season. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has the very best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply in the grocery store, No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY and well recommended American young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; knows how to cut and fit all kinds of children's dresses; is also a good shirt-maker. No objection to do fine washing. Goes also to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 322 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN A gentleman's family, who thoroughly understands her business and can get the best of City reference. None need apply who wants cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in some good family as seamstress or nurse to one or two grown children; can cut and fit; is a neat chirt maker. Has the best of references. Apply two days at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av. A place to travel preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress; as seamstress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A GOOD GERMAN cook, washer and ironer; and as chambermaid and waiter, and take care of children—together; have the best City references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call at No. 49 Christopher st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and do sewing, or would assist in chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country. Good recommendations given. Apply at No. 44 West 22d-st., at present employer's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR AMERICAN girls—one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as chambermaid and seamstress, one to do general housework; also by a good cook and a good laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Capable of taking entire care of a babe. Pleasing reference given where she lived 3½ years. Call at No. 89 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECtable, neat and tidy young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse or waitress. Will be found perfectly competent, and a person of good principle. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has no objection to travel. Good references given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman, capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at No. 90 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do up-stairs work in a genteel family, or would travel with a lady; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 261 5th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or nurse; is willing to do fine washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 1 West 24th-st. Five years' City reference given.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go to any part of the country. The best City reference. Can be seen at 128 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 7th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED.—A SMALL GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children or assist in housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call at, or address, No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, a short time in this country; can do chamberwork, washing and plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at her present place, No. 6 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, of refinement and intelligence, one that has recently met with a reverse of fortune, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as a housekeeper; would not object to go in the country in Summer; the best of reference can be given. Address Mrs. M. D., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE young Englishwoman would be happy to meet with a situation as Nursery Governess or companion to an elderly lady, or to wait on a lady. She has been accustomed to teaching and understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply to No. 7 St. Felix-st., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufactures in New-York City and vicinity. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE PORTER IN A dry goods importing store. Address, with references, in own hand writing, to Box No. 328 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR STABLEMAN, TO TAKE charge of fast horses. Must be competent. Address L., Box, No. 2,078 Post-Office.

BOYS WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS jobbing business. Must be well educated, intelligent and industrious. Box No. 672 Post Office.

TWO HAT-CURLER'S WANTED — BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH SIX years' reference from his late employer, a situation in city or country; if in the City will act as porter and drive a horse and wagon; if in the country, he can take the care of horses, and will attend to the garden; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; distance or location no object, as the advertiser is well acclimated. Address M. L., Box No. 111, this office, for two days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places in either city or country. He is a careful hand over horses and willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or taking charge of cattle and poultry. His wife is a good, thorough servant, fully understands housework, both having experience in this country; are fully satisfied that they will suit any person requiring their services. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, a Scotchman, is desirous to obtain a situation as salesman or assistant book-keeper in some mercantile establishment; has a thorough knowledge of the hardware business. The highest testimonials as to character will be given. Any communication addressed C. A., Box No. 113, *Times* office, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man that understands his business. He is a good groom and careful driver. Can come well recommended by his last employer. He is willing to assist in a vegetable garden, or make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Can be seen until engaged, by addressing J. C., Box No. 156 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Killard, No. 129 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart or wagon, or attend to a team. Is well experienced in farming and in the care of horses for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY one who has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capacity in his business; has received many prizes for forced grapes, peaches and green house plants. Apply to Messrs THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York, during one week, for M. J. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family; has got the highest recommendations from his former employers. No objection to the country, and is an excellent gardener. Call on or address D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 3 University place second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming, and in the care of horses, for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Address R. C., No. 333 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or to drive a horse and cart, or would work on a farm or assist in a garden; would be found willing an I obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living; can give good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 115, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store, he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 134, *Times* office

WANTED.—A GERMAN, UNDERSTANDING THE English language, is wanting employment in a furniture store. Apply at No. 166 Houston-st., for 3 days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. l'Etat de Mississouri preferé ou le Mississippi. Salaire entre deux cents dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants in City and country, will please notice that they cannot fail to get well suited, (or no charge,) from a large number of respectable, experienced and well-recommended class of American, English, Welch, Scotch Protestants and others; also, smart tidy nurses and seamstresses for the country during summer, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., 1 door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. 3 French nurses and seamstresses, and 3 German girls wanted immediately; wages from $10 to $12 per month.

SERVANTS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SEEKing help may find a good assortment of the same, both male and female, at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an Intelligence Office is connected with a benevolent society, and conducted on a new plan. The Dutch, German, French and English languages spoken. A lady in attendance. Country orders solicited.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty st. Terms moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES

Just received per late steamers, a large assortment, comprising all
THE LATEST PARIS STYES IN ALL COLORS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Also a large assortment of
DRESS BUTTONS PANS, TRIMMINGS, JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, BRUSHES, and
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES,
all of which are offered to the trade at low prices. By
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Congregation Shaary Tefila, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all wise Providence, our Shamas, BENJ. M. DAVIS, has been removed from his earthly labor and called to a happier sphere; therefore be it hereby

Resolved, That this affliction, which has come upon us with startling suddenness and crushing weight, has removed from our midst one whose generous impulses and noble nature have endeared him to us all, and whose death has created a vein in our Congregation which will be long felt and with difficulty filled.

Resolved, That, whilst mourning our sudden loss, we cannot avoid the melancholy satisfaction of recording this our testimony of his many virtues. His charitable character, his noble integrity and his zeal for the Congregation's weal endear him to our memory.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, to pay our last tribute of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Board, be presented to the bereaved widow, with the kind assurance of our sincere sympathy in her affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Jewish Messenger* and *Occident*.
—*Extract from the Minutes.*
MYER S. ISAACS,
Secretary Congregation Shaary Tefila.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1858, (5618.)

VIRGINIANS AND THEIR DESCENDants now in New-York and its vicinity, who desire to unite in the approaching public ceremonies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President MONROE, are requested to report their names, without delay, to either one of the following members of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by meeting of Virginians, at Metropolitan Hall, on 3d inst.:

WILLIAM BELL, No. 89 Chambers-st.
Maj. HENRY HILL, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st.
WILLIAM H. PRICE, No. 88 Front-st.

As it is necessary to report, at an early day, to the Committee of the Common Council having the arrangements in charge, the number of Virginians, or their descendants, who desire to take part in the ceremonies all who thus design should at once make themselves known, as above.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received: the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1846.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTYhorse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address WARREN, Box No. 164 at this office.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

WANTED—A SMALL SPANISH BELL AND CANnon. Address CASH, Box No, 101 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.

NOSTRAND HOUSE,
SANDS' POINT, (L. I.)

This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, (26 miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer *Croton* leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and so satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and, where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. K. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post-Office, L. I.

MOUNTAIN AIR, FRESH FRUIT, PURE MILK.
EXPRESS TRAIN. COUNTRY BOARD.

Summer board in Morristown, in a private family, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the City by Express train. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, Morristown.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Railroad cars now convey visitors close to the two good hotels there, in an hour from the Central Depôt in Utica, and the picturesque scenery of this place delights every one. The greatest travelers consider its beauties almost unrivaled of the kind in any country.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARDERS SAVE ONE HALF expense, a short distance inland, and visit where they desire, at the beautiful establishment formerly occupied by North Am. Phalanx. All its domestic, agricultural, dairy and other facilities for comfort and enjoyment are available. Hall, with music for recreation without charge. Shady out-grounds with lake; fine sea breeze; free from ague and mosquitoes, and very healthy generally. No bar or bar-keeper. Free from fashionable formalities. Board $4 50 to $6, according to room and duration of visit. Accessible by Redbank and Keyport boats at various hours daily, and Amboy and Freehold Railroad from Philadelphia. References: R. R. MANNING, No. 84 Cortlandt-st.; LAW & BOYD, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Broadway. Address or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON CITY ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound. A few families can obtain large airy rooms, with good board, fine bathing and fishing. The steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHERS, No. 13 Bowery, of WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st., or of the captain of the *Island City*.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Easy of access to and from this City, for a gentleman, wife child, (2 years old,) and nurse. Good plain board will be expected. Terms must be moderate and location healthy. Address, with references, and full particulars as to rooms, price, &c., M. C. M., Box No. 446, Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way, to and from New-York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to
MRS. MUIR, Milton, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.
S. L. COMPTON.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen in a private family; no boarders; house new, on the Sound near depôt and steamboat; fine grounds, beautiful scenery; plenty of fishing and game, and healthy location. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st. or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED ON the Hudson, near Sing Sing, in a situation unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. The house is large, and furnished with baths. Accommodation for horses and carriages. Address or apply to J. ARCHER ticket-master, Sing Sing Station.

BOARDING IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A private family residing near the City on the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat and cars, can accommodate 8 persons with board for the Summer; location delightful and healthy. Address CHARLES WESLEY, Box No. 146 *Times* office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE large farm mansion, near Glen Cove, is now in order for immediate reception of boarders. Families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat for the Summer months, will do well to make immediate application to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN Rye and Stamford, near the water with plenty shade, boating, &c., by a gentleman and wife, three boys, 17, 14, and 12 two babies, and two nurses. Answer, with terms and full details, to E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 20th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars, address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury, C.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHmetic.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open all Summer, to prepare students for Fall business. Gentlemen who secure seats this day or evening may become good practical book-keepers for only $10. Regular terms $25. Two desks vacant.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 20 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE INstruction in music is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to attend at their own residences. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. SISSONS, No. 132 West 37th-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

GOVERNESS—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. S., Box No. 103, *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE POOR.—TWO meetings of the New-York City Tract Society, to-day, in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University place. Services lasting one hour, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. These are Union meetings, and all who feel interested in the salvation of the masses are invited to attend.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between COLES & THORN is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OSCAR COLES.
OSCAR COLES.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1858. ALFRED F. THORN.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH*, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or fight hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with nicely furnished large room, with grates, for $5 50; also a gentleman with partial board for $2 25, or two ladies. Terms moderate. The house is large and airy, with a fine garden. Apply at No. 371 10th-st., near Tompkins square.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN the most healthy part of Harlem, wishes to take one or two small children to board, where they will receive all the comforts of a home. Good references given and required. Address A. F., care of C. A. Decker, No. 12 James-slip.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without partial board, in a private family; suitable for a middle aged gentleman; private table if desired; references given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be pleasantly situated in a small private family for board, by applying to No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two young men; also, two young ladies. Inquire at No. 144 Orchard-st., corner of Rivington.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES OR gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms, in suite or single, with full or partial board. Southerners wishing a healthy and desirable location for the Summer months, will do well to apply. Terms reasonable. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., a few minutes' walk from the Wall st. and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, parlor and bedroom, connected, in a private family. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. The most respectable references required. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN IN A PRIvate family.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The location is pleasant, and but from five to ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 94 Carroll-st. two doors from Henry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. Buffew accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD, PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, and in a small family, can be obtained in the vicinity of Fort Green and Fulton-av. References exchanged. Address W., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with partial board at No. 73 State-st., very convenient to Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, OR room and bed-rooms to let, furnished with board to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two single gentlemen, at No 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 22th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, and in a central location; stage route passing the door. Terms very low. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., near Greene-st., the second street west of Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen. All attention given to cleanliness and comfort. Inquire at No. 113 Forsyth st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York. A coal yard to Bridge-st., Brooklyn. A factory, wharf, and several stores and dwellings in Newark. Also, a mansion, outhouses, and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes, fruit, and suitable for

FINANCIAL.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.
The present debt of the city is..... $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to..... 33,623,564
More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,826,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.
The population of the city is..... 70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, } {J. S. CRONISE,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } {JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, 1 Guilders, 1 Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold, BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

WM. J. BELL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No 37 Exchange place,
Resumed their business on the 1st inst.

JOHN CATLIN, having been elected President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, retires from the copartnership, and the firm continues to transact a general Banking and Stock Commission business, under the same name and style,
JUNE 18, 1858.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BEARING SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
Coupons payable June and December.
For sale by WM. & JOHN O. BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Banker, No. 76 Beaver-st
Issues letters of credit, available to travelers in all parts of the world.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Cascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are not to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, May 28, 1858.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secy of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferrable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 21, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA.
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858.
OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Ney-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for less than par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.
On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.
Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.
Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 28 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $5 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
WM. W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. MASON, }
W. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. LOLLMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the State Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, REVENUE BONDS.—By order of the City Treasurer, the undersigned will sell $40,000 of the above bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable at the Ocean Bank, New-York, July 1, 1859. Total issue is but $50,000.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—GREAT WESTERN, ORIENT and Mercantile Scrip of 1858 wanted by WM C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Illinois Central Rights of 1851, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash. Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER R. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall st., June 17, 1858.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
This Company having withdrawn from the Associated Insurance Companies, is prepared to receive applications for Fire and Inland Navigation Risks on the most favorable terms.
Dealers are notified that the scrip issued for the last four years, amounting to 105½ per cent., is ready for delivery, and interest annually on the same is payable in cash, on demand. ROBERT S. HONE,
D. F. CUREY, Secretary. President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.
Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

BANK NOTICES

ROSHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A SUPERB DOUBLE FINISHED ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte at a complete sacrifice in consequence of declining; finished most magnificently; double round corners, carved legs, three rows of rich carved moulding, pearl keys, double desk, level top, full iron plate, richly inlaid overstrung bass. City makers of the highest class. Fully warranted, and one of the richest toned pianos to be found. Cost $500; price $250. This is the greatest sacrifice ever made, which will be seen on application at No 678 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. To be seen for three days, from 6 until 9 P. M. Packing case goes with the piano.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girbin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German,) all in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS. AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times
HAINES BROS.
THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make, and extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUfacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices; 6¾, 6¾ and 7 octave, rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD grand diagonal carved piano, finished back and front, with four round corners, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

27 PIANO-FORTES TO LET OR FOR SALE—The cheapest in New York, to let at $2, $3, $3 50 $4, $5 and $6 a month; 2 new 7-octave pianos, price $250 and $275. Old pianos taken in exchange, and music taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPORTING.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—PLEASure-boats, sail and fancy boats of all lengths and styles, as well as ships' boats can be found at INGERSOLL'S immense establishment. Over 150 boats on hand. No. 260 South-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	Southampton for New-York. From Havre and
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Sept 4.	Sept 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst
A steamer will start from the Company's wharf at Jersey City with the passengers, at 10 and 11 o'clock A M.
The PERSIA will sail July 7th.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA,
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.
The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.
For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA succeeds on Saturday, June 26. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there easily on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York from pier No. 19, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st, New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Pleasure or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Supt,

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF the Sunday schools connected with the Universalist church of Brooklyn, will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 23. Long Island Railroad cars will leave for Morris Grove, at the corner of Smith and Atlantic sts., at 9 A. M., Vanderbilt-av., 9½; Bedford, 9½. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained on board of the cars. Should the weather prove stormy, further notice will be given.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID AND FAvorite pleasure barge IRENE may be chartered by Sunday Schools, Pic-nic parties, Clubs &c., for excursions by sun or moonlight. Apply on board to the Captain, at Wetmore's Wharf, foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 10, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856 Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales-rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, ratherthan resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..... $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 4:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAIL

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 12th day of June, to the 19th day of June, 1858: Men, 70; Women, 74; Boys, 103; Girls, 103. Total, 350*. Adults, 144; Children, 206; Males, 173; Females, 177; Colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.			
Albuminuria & Bright's dis. of kid.	6	Drowned	7
Aneurism	1	Dysentery	2
Apoplexy	1	Epilepsy	1
Apoplexy, Serous	1	Erup tion	1
Blebding from womb	1	Erysipelas	2
Brain, disease of	2	Exposure and neglect	1
Bronchitis	9	Fever	1
Burned or scalded	1	Fever, nervous	3
Cancer of the stomach	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Casualties	1	Fever, remit ent	3
Chol Infantum	4	Fever, scarlet	16
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	Fever, typhoid	2
Colic	1	Fever, typhus	1
Conges. of brain	7	Fracture of the leg	1
Conges. of liver	1	Fracture of the skull	2
Congestion of the lungs	3	Heart, dis. of	3
Consumption	68	Heart, disease of, valvular	2
Convulsions, infantile	19	Hernia	1
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Hooping Cough	4
Croup	3	Inflam. bowels	5
Debility, adult	1	Inflam. of brain	5
Debility infant	6	Inflam. of heart	2
Delirium trem	1	Inflam. of liver	1
Diarrhœa	3	Inflammation of lungs	14
Dropsy	8	Inflam. of stom	2
Dropsy in head	18	Inflam. of veins	1
Total		Inflam of womb	1
		Intemperance	1
		Intussusception of intestines	1
		Jaundice	2
		Liver, dis. of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Lungs, dis. of	1
		Marasmus, infl.	13
		Measles	2
		Mortification	1
		Mumps	1
		Ossification of the arteries	1
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	6
		Parturition, dif.	1
		Pleurisy	2
		Poison	1
		Poison by arsic	1
		Polypus of the womb	1
		Premature Birth	6
		Scrofula	1
		Scurvy	1
		Small-pox	4
		Softening of the brain	1
		Stillborn	26
		Suicide by arsenic	1
		Suicide by hanging	2
		Te thing	6
		Ulceration of the stomach	1
		Unknown (not stated)	2
			350

*Decrease of deaths this week, 51.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, June 19, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 18, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 11	161	75	236
Admitted to June 18	27	12	39
Discharged, cured or relieved	28	20	48
Died	4	—	4
Remaining at date	156	67	223

Males, 184; females, 39.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Officers Welsh and Cornell of the Harbor Police, arrested yesterday, on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield*, two thieves named George H. Van Nostrand and James H. Harnam, charged by Mr. Kost, of No 124 Greenwich street, with abstracting from his fob a gold watch. They did not disturb the chain. The property was not found upon them, as they had passed it to a third person. They were locked up in the Second District Station-house.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 634 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a new drama, by SILAS S. STEEL, is to be produced at this flourishing place of amusement entitled, the "Right of Search, or, Freedom and Unity." It is said to be witty, amusing, and of sterling merit. The pantomime of the "Magic Hand," and farce of "Ticklish Times," with a musical olio, make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

BURNING OF WASHINGTON CITY.—This melancholy event is strikingly depicted in "Jessie Wharton, the Traitor's Daughter," repeated at Barnum's Museum to-night—the most imposing and thrilling American drama presented in this City for many years. Shouts of uncontrolable delight welcome it at every performance. BLANCHARD and his dog enact one of their most astonishing dramas this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photographs of the late General PRESTON F. SMITH, and also one of General HARNEY, are now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A foul stomach produces obstructions in the liver, irritation of the bowels, headache, nervous debility, emaciation, exhaustion—death. Arrest the cause of these terrible consequences with HOLLOWAY'S irresistible Pills.

LONG ISLAND.

THE CASE OF LALLY.—PATRICK LALLY, who killed GEORGE H. SIMONSON, was on Saturday taken to the State Prison at Sing Sing, to commence his term of imprisonment of five years. LALLY denied, or allowed his friends to do so for him, previous to going to prison, that he threatened officer HICKS, of the Fourth Precinct, as he was leaving the Court-room immediately after sentence had been passed. The contradiction was directed to the District Attorney, and is as follows:

BROOKLYN, Friday, June 18, 1858

DEAR SIR: I was informed this afternoon that Officer HICKS, who was a witness for the prosecution on my trial, had represented to you and others that I had threatened his life, &c., and that I would carry them into execution upon my liberation from Prison. Being sensitive of the injury that such allegations would be to me should they remain uncontradicted, I avail myself of this opportunity to disabuse your mind.

I will state precisely all that has passed between myself and Mr. HICKS since my trial: As I was being ing removed from the court-room, Mr. HICKS approached me and said, "Good day, PAT." I then said to him, "Mr HICKS, I thought that you were a friend of mine. I did not think that you would assist in sending me to State Prison."

Above is all, and precisely what I said to him and I am ready and willing to confront Mr. HICKS and to be qualified under oath that the above is the *whole truth*.

I have been tried in a prejudiced community, and convicted of a crime, the penalty of which is a severe one—and I had hoped that now, when I am about to suffer that penalty, prejudice and malice would pursue me no further; but if what I am informed is true, it seems that the sentence of the law is not considered sufficient, but that I am to be followed with persecution, and to be maligned by individuals, a hair of whose head I have never injured, and who maliciously desire to destroy every hope that I may have of being restored to the confidence and good opinion of the community in which I have lived.

Trusting that you will place no reliance on malicious charges that may be made to you against me, and hoping that you will be charitable enough to believe that I possess some little of the feelings of a man, and have not altoge her forgotten my manhood,

I respectfully remain, yours, &c.,

PATRICK LALLY.

To the Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, District-Attorney of Kings County.

Officer HICKS, and several others, who had heard the threat made, as published in the TIMES Saturday morning last, will publish affidavits of the fact tomorrow. Detective HIGGINS, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, heard the first part of the threat, and while on the way to the jail, asked LALLY why he threatened HICKS. He said because HICKS testified that the "Forty Acre boys were a bad crowd, and he (LALLY) was no worse than any of the rest."

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening last, a man named PATRICK MCGUIRE was seriously stabbed on Church street by FREDERICK PIERSON. There are two wounds in the left side and one in the abdomen, either of which may prove fatal. The parties are neighbors, and were quarreling at the time the knife was used. PIERSON was arrested by the Third Precinct Police, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.—Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 12th day of June to the 19th day of June, 1858: Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 40; girls, 27. Males, 54; females, 36. Total, 90.

Health Officer CLEVELAND adds: "It appears by the above report of deaths that small pox does not prevail in our city to the extent of a frightful epidemic, as was represented to the Board of Health last Tuesday by Dr. BOYD. I, therefore, deem it my duty to dispel the alarm arising from a report that at least appears to be premature. It is true that an unusual number of cases of small pox occurred in Brooklyn during the past Winter and Spring, but the returns to this office show that the disease has greatly abated, and that it has at no time prevailed as an alarming epidemic.

"On the 10th of March last, circulars and blanks were issued from this office to physicians, requesting them to make returns of all cases of small-pox and varioloid, with a view not only to add to the value of the statistics of this Department by showing the ratio of mortality by this disease, but also to show the locality of its prevalence, that the proper officers might use all prudential and precautionary measures to prevent its spread. Physicians at once signified their willingness to comply with the request by making complete returns of all cases, as directed by the charter, to this office, which returns, in view of our great population, (nearly 300,000) containing thousands of children of foreign parentage, who have never been vaccinated, and our close proximity to Quarantine, a source of epidemics, do not appear to be comparatively great. Not desiring to become an alarmist and endanger the business of our city, noted for its salubrity, I have from time to time published statements from the records of this office, with a view only of giving parents to their duty in availing themselves of the preventive afforded by vaccination, which is given to all without charge at all of the dispensaries."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 19.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	87⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.
20,000 Tenn. 5s, '90,	69	50	Hudson River R. R. c
7,000 N. Carolina 5s, 6s	97⅝	50	Third-avenue R. R.
72 000 Missouri State 6s	87⅛	100	Harlem R. R.
4,000 do	87⅛	100	Reading Railroad
1,000 Ohio State 6s '60	100⅜	100	do
3 000 Erie R 1st M Bs	99	400	do
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	99⅝	150	do
1,000 Bar. RR. 2d Mge	74⅜	800	do
4,000 do	75	500	do
2,000 do	75⅛	100	do
10,000 Ill. Cen RR. Bds.	84⅜	6	Mich. Cent. R.
18 000 La. C. & M L G Bs	32⅜	19	do
1,000 Gal & Chic. 1st M.	96⅜	70	do
1,000 Gal & C. 2d m bs	85⅝	100	M So & N. Ia. R.
5 Bank of N. York	99⅞	100	do
20 Union Bank	109	50	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.
5 Bank of Commerce	102⅝	5	do
85 Bk Com Scrip	100⅜	100	do
27 Bank of America	110⅛	100	do
21 Hanover Bank	90	50	Panama R.R.
5 Artisans' Bank	79	9	Clev. C & Cin. R. R.
10 do	80	100	do
40 Tradesmen's Bank	108	175	Gal & Chi. R R
100 D & H Cnl Co. s60	99	13	do
175 do	99	100	do
410 Pac M S Co. s3	76⅛	50	do
50 do s30	76	82	Clev. & Tol. R.R.
150 do	76	225	do
100 Gardiner Gold Co.	⅝	300	do
400 do	⅝	500	do
100 N. Y Cen R. R. s3	81⅞	162	Chic. & R. I. R.R.
100 do s10	81⅞	110	do
250 do s30	81	100	do
100 do	81⅜	50	do
50 do	81⅝	50	do
250 do	81⅝	50	do
100 do s60	81⅝	150	do
350 do	81⅜	50	do
525 do s30	81⅝	50	do
500 Erie Railroad	16⅝	75	Mil. & Miss. R. R.
50 do	16⅜	50	do
500 do	16⅞	5	La C. & Mil. R R.

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Missouri 6s	87⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.
1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	101	50	do
5 000 Tenn. 5s, 6s '50.	93¼	250	do
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bds	33	100	do
12 Hanover Bank	90⅜	100	do
20 American Ex. Bk	103	500	do
60 Del. & Hud Canl. Co	100	100	do
112 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	6⅜	100	do
50 do b30	6¾	100	do
50 Pac. Mail Stm Co s30	75⅞	250	do
100 do s3	76	50	Second-av. R. R.
200 do s30	75⅞	50	Erie Railroad
50 Hud Riv. R.R.	26⅞	150	do
100 do	27	100	do
25 do s10	27	100	do
50 M S & N Ia. R R.	21⅜	400	Gal. & Chi. R. R.
50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. s38	43	100	do

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 N.Y. & H. R. R. 7s	54	10	Com. Bank Stock
4 000 La C. & Mil 7s	30	10	Brev. Fire Ins Co.
1,000 I & Cin. R. R 10s	26	25	Met Fire Ins Co.
2,000 P., F. W & C. R. 7s	60	50	Safeguard F. I Co.
1 000 L. & C. R. 10s	10	40	Harlem R. R Co
15 Bk. St. of N. York	101	210	Great W. I. scrip
20 Met Bank Stock	109⅜		

MONDAY, June 21—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,456,238, as against $4,214,790 the week ending June 20. last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,732.439, as against $1,954,659 the same week last year. The Produce list embraces 439,355 bushels Wheat and 44,714 barrels Flour; the heaviest week's movement of these articles since the first of the year, and largely in advance of the corresponding shipment last June. It is also notable in this connexion that, notwithstanding the discouragements of the late crisis and low markets the world over for Grain, the movement, from the interior of the West to the great Grain port of Chicago, and thence by rail and lake to the East, is heavily in excess of last season, amounting, from 1st January to 12th June, inst, to the equivalent of 6,350,000 bushels, as against 2,792,000 bushels to same time in 1857. An intelligent authority in the West writing to his correspondent in our City, since the late freshets, says that the country is still well supplied with Grain of the old crop and well disposed to send it forward even at present prices, in liquidation of mercantile debt and farm mortgages. The immediate difficulty, which will of course be removed by dry weather, is the condition of the common roads, which are almost impassable. The railway lines suffer more from this interruption to trade and travel than from the actual damage to their own works, which in most instances have been slight. The Export of Specie for the week was only $68,318. Nothing *vid* Boston. The same week last season $2,035,389 direct and $850,000 *vid* Boston. The Banks during the week paid into the Sub-Treasury $3,500,000 in exchange for Treasury Bills for themselves and some of their large depositors. The balance, at the close of the week, in the Government office here, is $7 685,876 against $4,863.629. This resulting difference of $2,822,147 against the Bank reserve, is almost half compensated by the California receipts of Saturday week, which counted but one day on the last official average. The probability is, that the reserve, which averaged $33,367,253 last Monday, will show on the statement to be made up this afternoon, about thirty-two million dollars. The Loan column will of course be enlarged by the advances made upon Treasury Bills. The market for Money was not perceptibly affected by this large negotiation, and at the close of the week demand loans and short paper were done on as cheap terms as at any time during the season. Some of the large Banks having partially filled up their lines with Treasury Bills bearing 4½ ₱ cent., are less disposed to discount long date paper at low prices. But the amount of this description of mercantile bills on the market is comparatively moderate, and there is little difficulty in passing it from 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. Some of the Auctioneers are casting their six months' sales at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, Exchange on London closed 109@109½ ₱ cent.

The Custom-House returns of the Trade at this port for eleven months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days ago, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July 1857, to the 1st of June inst. $152,145,000
Add three weeks in June 6,965,709
Total to date $159.110.709
Against same time, 1857 216,961,075
Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $57,850 366

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including
Foreign articles reexported $59.553,000
Add three weeks in June 4 294 766
Total to date $63 847,766
Against same date, 1857 ..... 79.648,929
Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $15,801 163

The same tables make the Export of Specie direct from New-York, to the 1st of June. $33,724,000
Add three weeks in June 135,359
Total to date $33 c59 359
Against same time, 1857 ..... 42 529 948
Decrease to date $8,670,589

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1, 1857, to date, are $42,992 473
To same date, 1857 ..... 41.901,354
Increase to date $1,091.119

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@80¼ @82¼@82
New-York and Erie	17¼ @16 @17⅜ @17¼
Reading	42⅜@43 @45@44¾
Rock Island	72⅜@70 @72 @71¼
Michigan Southern	22⅜ @20 @21¼
Preferred	43¾ @41 @43
Illinois Central	85 @82 @83
Panama	109¼ @109 @109¾
Pacific Mail	75¾ @79@76
Hudson	26⅜ @25⅜ @27
Galena	85 @82@84¼
Missouris	87 @86⅛ @87⅛
Virginias	95 @95@95
Tennessees	93 a93¼ @93¼
La Crosse Land Grants	30 @31 @33
Toledo	34½ @32 @33
Milwaukee and Mississippi	21⅜ @19¼ @29
La Crosse	6⅜ @6¼ @7
Delaware and Hudson	98¼@99 @100

The market is almost the exact counterpart of the movement of the week before—drawn down by heavy *short* sales through the early part of the dealings, and recovering at the close. The first four stocks on the Share list, as above given—Central, Erie, Reading and Rock Island—constitute a fair index to the general course of prices. The operations against the rise are even larger in the aggregate, particularly on these four stocks, than week before last. These render the contest quite interesting, though characterized thus far by no special excitement, and certainly by less bitterness than obtained last Summer. The speculators for the rise were evidently on the increase at the close of the week. The market favored them after the morning Board on Friday, and showed considerable strength throughout Saturday. Numerically, however, the *Bulls* are still unequal at the Board to the opposite interest. But while proclamation is frequently made that "*all* outside speculation is *dead*," the present look of the market, and the course of dealings for a fortnight past, indicate more vitality than public interest in the Stock list has credit for, and justify at least the suspicion that this Summer is to be no exception to the last three in respect to an active movement at the close of June, and through most of the month of July.

The points of discussion on the shares and bonds of the Erie Road, and the shares of the New-York Central, were much the same as the previous week. Towards the close it was rumored, on authority usually well advised on railway matters, that the sudden and large reduction of passenger fares by the Erie is so repugnant to the Western connecting roads, as well as the neighboring trunk lines, north and south, that a general conference is called for the 30th June at Buffalo, to put an end to this damaging freak of disappointed competition or stock-jobbing folly. Meanwhile, the Western roads are refusing to ticket passengers through to the East as heretofore usual, from an unwillingness to participate in an experiment which must soon be abandoned, as it was, with the execration of the new President of the Erie Company, last Summer. The steamboat party on the Stock Exchange are already believed to be sick of their own work in bringing about this quarrel again. They made no money by it last July, except at the cost of the Road that one of their number, in part directs, although tempted to sell heavily against New-York Central. This season, they are about to provoke retaliation upon their own North River interest. The Hudson Road, after to-morrow, will run a night train to Albany *for one dollar*, leaving Chambers-street nearly four hours after the People's steamboat, and arriving in Albany at or before the same time in the morning, in season for the early trains West. This arrangement, which the *five-dollar* competition to Buffalo continues, will give the Central $4 instead of $2 40, as heretofore stated, in maintaining their travel against the Erie experiment. Even this is bad enough for all parties, while it lasts. The argument has been put forth by the Erie people with some plausibility, that the change of terms will greatly enhance the through travel to the Lakes and Niagara Falls. But it is one which neither the Central nor Hudson managers are disposed to concur with, although if really well founded, they would be the greatest gainers by low fares. We understand the Pennsylvania and Baltimore lines, like the Western roads, have refused to make themselves parties to this competition, except so far as to use their best and earliest efforts to arrest it, as a common evil to the whole railway interest of the country. The effect of the movement upon the unsecured Bonds and late mortgages of the Erie Company, was quite violent at first, and is still felt to some extent on the market price. The effect upon the Shares is apparently in the contrary direction. They were active on Saturday at 17@17⅛ ₱ cent., and seem again an object of active speculation. The effect upon the Central Stock is also less manifest. Most of the heavy sales of the week were on *short* contract. The fluctuations were frequent from 81⅞ to 80½, and up to 82½ ₱ cent., with some buyers on Friday and Saturday who were disposed to accept 30-day contracts, at the option of the seller. There is not the slightest suspicion felt or expressed from Albany that the August dividend will be either postponed or reduced, and this, of course, qualifies the temporary influence of the war made upon the road and its Stock through the Erie quarrel.

The Coal shares of the Reading, Delaware and Pennsylvania Companies have all improved about 2@2½ ₱ cent. As the season draws to the turn for the Fall trade in Coal, more confidence is felt in a favorable reaction in this large interest. The Reading managers, we understand, calculate upon a tonnage of only 1,400,000 to the close of their financial year, 30th November, but this on fair prices, and without running down the road in profitless competition or to answer the unreasonable demands of the Coal operators. With such a tonnage, and a fair merchandise and passenger traffic, they will earn and pay all their funded interest; apply $150,000 to the renewal of roadway and equipment; $100,000 to the Sinking Fund, and add about $200,000 to their Income account. They have not arrived at dividends through a year of crisis which has so nearly touched the Coal interest, but have met all other requisitions, and will enter upon the next year prepared for a large Winter trade, such as the wants of the country in Coal may then require.

The demand for State Stocks continues to absorb all the parcels offered on the Market, at the full rates of the previous week, a further slight advance being realized on Saturday in Missouris. The daily sales of this description continue large, owing in part to the limited offering and relatively higher price of Virginias, Tennessees, &c. The new 5 per cents of New-York are to be awarded at Albany next Monday.

The full details of the English news by the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday were rather depressing on the Corn Exchange, although business continues pretty active in Grain and Flour. Cotton was again firm; the sales made were on the basis of 12½ cents for Orleans and 12½ cents for Upland Middlings. The following is the latest business in American Stocks in London after the arrival out of the *Persia* with our reduced prices on the Gulf trouble:

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	79 to 81	80
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80 to 82	81
Do., do., free land, 1860	77 to 79	78¼
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	16 to 14 dis.	15½ dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	80 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	80 to 84	
Do (sink'g fund), do., 1882	85 to 88	
Do., $50 shares	55 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1865	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares	22 to 27	
New York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	80 to 82	
Do, 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	89 to 91 x. c.	
Do, $100 shares	76 to 79	78½
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	68 to 70	70 69
Do., $100 shares	19 to 21	20
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, com. 6 ₱ cent.	88 to 90	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	85 to 87	

The public are cautioned against fraudulent certificates of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, purporting to be signed W. J. PATTISON, President; STEPHEN L. MORGAN, Secretary. No such parties are known to the Company here, although purporting to date from New York.

Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date, for a period of six months, on presentation at the office of W. T. COLEMAN & Co., No. 88 Wall-street.

There is reason to fear that Mr. C. L. THOMAS, of this City, for twenty years in the employ of Messrs. CHOTEAU, SANDFORD & Co., as book-keeper, was lost by the recent explosion on the Mississippi River of the steamboat *Pennsylvania*. The house here would be thankful for any information on the subject through the surviving passengers.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis
New-York State	—@ ¼	Ohio, Kentucky,	
New-England	—@ ⅛	and Indiana	½@ ¾
New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Indiana Free	—@1¼
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Missouri	—@ ¾
Penn. Country	—@ ⅛	Michigan	—@1
Baltimore	—@ ⅛	Illinois and Wisconsin	@1½
Maryland	—@ ⅛	Tennessee Old	—@2½
Virginia Old	⅛@ ¾	Tennessee Free	—@3
Virginia Free	—@ ¾	Canada	—@ ⅛
North Carolina	1@1¼	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
S. Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ⅞	Baltimore Checks	—@ ⅛
New Orleans	—@ ⅛	Boston Checks	—@1-10
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	83
80 acre warrants	90	93
40 acre warrants	108	112½

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday week reports:

The week closes very tamely. Business generally is dull, and, although stocks of produce are larger than usual at this period of the season, there is but little inclination to operate. The money market remains quiet. In bank, the applications are on the decrease, and the quantity of favorite paper offering out of doors has become greatly reduced. Altogether, the summer stagnation has fairly set in upon us. The Bank Statement for the week shows a notable falling off in short loans and exchange, the bulk of which has gone into long-dated paper. There is a slight increase in specie, and a considerable reduction in deposits. The transactions in exchange were only to a moderate extent. Some sterling was taken for direct remittance, at 107¾@108 and 108¼, but, if fairly put on the market, the best rate to be obtained is 107¾. Other names were sold at 107¼@107⅜, and some with bill of lading at 106⅜@107. Francs rule as before, say 5f 25@5f. 17½. Sixty-day bills on New-York 1¾@2 and 2¾ ₱ cent. discount. Sight on New-York and Boston ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. discount. The banks sell at ⅜@½.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 12.	LOANS. June 5.	SPECIE. June 12.	SPECIE. June 5.
Citizens' Bank	3.020,399	3,141 610	2,278 015	2,277,703
Canal Bank	729,301	763,803	939,065	976,138
Louisiana	1,752 346	1,899 844	1,910,744	1,904 912
Louisiana State	3,106.690	3,245,767	2,902,450	2,785.591
Mech & Trad	401,859	476,816	338.868	457 043
Bk of N O Pns.	1,123,832	1,172,619	567,599	553,308
Southern Bank	167 891	180 529	159,540	160 482
Union Bank	788,619	892,156	356,477	359,961
Bk. of J Robb	284 116	273,764	178,194	174,911
Crescent City	962,568	1,006,488	226,312	200,009
Bank of America	495,616	488 198	425 233	423,223
Total	12,828,721	13,521 534	10.312,237	10.457.171
	Decrease	692,813	Increase	$55,066

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 12.	CIRCULATION. June 5.	DEPOSITS. June 12.	DEPOSITS. June 5.
Citizens' Bank	2,508,475	2,441.365	3,464.332	3,467,380
Cana' Bank	748,840	771,380	906,724	930,690
Louisiana	929.904	936,479	3,261,766	3 441,315
Louisiana State	1,676.810	1,717,070	4 424,661	4 514,349
Mech. & Traders'	196,668	204,235	559,545	779,930
Bk of N. Orleans	430,480	429 670	781,527	779,949
Southern Bank	194,755	204,985	255,964	330,555
Union Bank	577,045	576,615	691,409	677,920
Bank of J. Robb	349,020	345,845	292,812	326,137
Crescent City	143,015	142,040	294,888	247,258
Bank of America	197,410	193,800	530,830	522 466
Total	7,943,819	7,965,484	15 464,347	16,007,939
	Decrease	$21,665	Decrease	$543,092

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. June 12.	EXCHANGE. June 5.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 12.	DUE DIST. BANKS. June 5.
Citizens' Bank	1.662,460	1,540,423	283 779	230 749
Canal Bank	1,729 493	1,765,574	119 941	78,097
Louisiana	1,874,040	2,009 057	38,3,43	484 034
Louisiana State	840,448	908,694	79,827	103.481
Mech & Traders	294 707	356 007	34 384	33 911
Bk. New-Orleans	465,015	443 949	48.335	61,677
Southern Bank	907 505	941,760		
Union Bank	497,859	445,146	27,674	46,477
Bank of J. Robb	237,715	221,169	30,090	59,585
Crescent City	65 979	88,760	6 000	2,767
Bank of America	13,999	8,209		
Total	8.533 964	8 773 058	1,009,350	1,102,648
	Decrease	$239,094	Increase	$93.298

The forged draft presented at the Sub-Treasury on Friday for $750 was at once detected by the Cashier, Mr. RUSSELL. The Police reports on Saturday conveyed the erroneous impression that he was at first deceived by it.

The *Commercial* of Saturday afternoon reports of the Cairo overflow

"A telegraphic dispatch from the West, published in the morning papers of this day, in referring to the damage by flood at Cairo, says: 'The assessed value of the property in 1857 was nearly $2,000,000, but this conveys no distinct idea of the actual loss of capital, or of loss sustained by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in actual improvements in Cairo.' There is a mistake in confounding the Illinois Central Railroad Company with the city and its interests. The Company own no buildings or other improvements in Cairo; their depôt building was burned in November last, and has never been rebuilt. By contract with the Trustees of Cairo city, the Company engaged to construct certain embankments or levees. These were completed according to contract, and the work accepted in writing by the Trustees. Those levees on the Mississippi River and the cross levee from the Mississippi to the Ohio have given way in one or more places; of course to what extent cannot be known until the waters subside. The Company have no advice, although they have received dispatches up to this day, that any part of the embankment on which the Railroad is constructed, has been disturbed.

The trains run to Mound City, which has but three feet water over it, and approach within six hundred yards of the station."

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports of the Anthracite Coal trade:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 31,935 13—by Canal 31,838 12—for the week 63,774 15 tons, against 82,738 tons for the corresponding week last year—loss 28 963 tons, of which 14,678 were by Railroad and 4,285 by Canal.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	46 614	31,936
Schuylkill Canal	36,124	31 839
Lehigh Railroad	9.052	7,905
Lehigh Canal	35,937	28,542
Delaware and Hudson Co	16,720	14,526
Pennsylvania Coal Co	28,464	22 788
Scranton, South	7 190	12 781
Total	180,101	150,317

Showing a decrease of 29,784 tons for the week. The trade for the season, compared with last year, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	867,501	665,153
Schuylkill Canal	357,370	280 333
Lehigh Valley Railroad	180,254	218 237
Lehigh Valley Canal	183 597	196,301
Delaware and Hudson Co	61.373	67,830
Pennsylvania Coal Co	79,350	113,359
Scranton, South	132,783	196 170
Total	1.862,228	1,737,383

Showing a decrease of 124,845 tons from all the regions. Schuylkill County loses 279 385 tons, and the other regions gain 154,540 tons. One hundred thousand tons of this loss may be attributed to the folly of the turn outs, brought about by a very small portion of reckless spirits, who appear to be devoid of judgment and common sense, but who unfortunately seem to possess the power of intimidating the masses by threats and otherwise. Good wages can only be obtained when work is brisk—and low wages will always prevail when business is prostrated and thousands of people are roaming over the country seeking employment."

The following is an official copy of the act authorizing the $20,000,000 loan:

An Act to authorize a loan not exceeding the sum of twenty millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this Act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require; to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law, in addition to the money received, or which may be received, into the Treasury from other sources: *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be made to prevent the United States from redeeming any sum borrowed under the authority of this act at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the first day of January next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, with coupons for the semi-annual interest attached to the certificates of Stock thus created, and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Registrar, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns: *Provided*, that no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other parts of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed